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Regd. No. B 1065

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SOZOL
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA & ALL URINAL DISEASES
CERTIFIED BY: M.D., & L.M.S. PHYSICIANS.
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GOING PUS
MAQBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3

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INDIAN MERCANTILE
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For Life & Fire.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A. I. C. C. In Sessions

A SNAP OF MEMBERS AT THE A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Rajaji Disappoints Anti-Prohibitionists

Anti-Corruption Drive Plans

NO OFFICE FOR FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

Proportional Representation To Stay: Tribunals For Election Disputes

FOR NEARLY FIVE HOURS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE WAS ENGAGED IN DISCUSSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

PEOPLE WHO HAD COME IN THE HOPE OF WITNESSING A BATTLE ROYAL BETWEEN THE LEFTISTS AND THE 'OFFICIAL BLOC' HAD DISAPPOINTMENT IN STORE FOR THEM, WHEN THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE MODE OF ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS TO THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE WAS QUIETLY DROPPED.

This dramatic decision, it is understood, was taken, in view of the fact that a large number of amendments, including one by Mr. Subhas Bose had been tabled, and the Working Committee did not like to sponsor an amendment that would arouse considerable opposition.

In this connection, it would be recalled that at the Lucknow Session of the Congress, an amendment moved by Mrs. Kamaladevi opposing abolition of proportional representation, regarding election to the A.I.C.C. was carried by a majority of votes. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then President of the Congress, had taken in the Subjects Committee the unprecedented course of stating his opposition to the abolition of proportional representation regarding elections to the A.I.C.C.

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who was to move the amendment held consultations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as a result of which, it was decided to drop the amendment.

All amendments barring one regarding the election of delegates, which was framed only on Sunday and which was moved by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, were gone through. The Amendments adopted include three new articles, setting up provincial election tribunals.

Unusual interest was evinced when Rajen Babu called Mr. Bose to the dais, and conversed with him for a considerable time, at the conclusion of the meeting.

Crowds larger than on the previous day thronged the galleries of the pandal at the Gowalia Tank when the All-India Congress Committee met and resumed consideration of amendments to the Congress constitution on Sunday afternoon.

The weather outside had become more unbearably hot and sticky than on the previous day; but the reception Committee had improved the arrangements for the Press as well as the other sections of the audience in the light of the previous day's experience.

Heralded by orchestral music

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1.)

JAWAHAR'S VISIT TO CEYLON

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has communicated the All-India Congress Committee's resolution to Sir Baron Jayatilak, Chief Minister of Ceylon, and also Mr. Rustomji, President of Central India Organisation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has tentatively arranged his programme in consultation with Mr. Desai, Secretary of the Central Indian Organisation in Ceylon (at present in Bombay) to leave India for Colombo on July 15 by air reaching there the next day. Mr. Desai leaves for Ceylon next Thursday.

JAWAHAR FOR CEYLON

Rajen Babu's Letter To Ceylon Chief Minister

BOMBAY, June 25.

The following is the full text of the telegram sent by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, to Sir Barron Jayatilake, Chief Minister, Ceylon Government, Colombo:—

"I have pleasure in conveying to you following resolution passed by All-India Congress Committee yesterday:—

The All-India Congress Committee views with grave concern measures proposed by the Ceylon Government with reference to their Indian employees and hopes that it may be possible to find a way to avoid the most undesirable and grave conflict that as result of these measures is threatened between such near and ancient neighbours as India and Ceylon. The Committee cannot contemplate without much concern a quarrel between two countries which are separated only by a strip of water but which have a common culture and which have been intimately connected from times immemorial. The Committee directs to explore every means of avoiding conflict and therefore appoints Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to go to Ceylon and confer with the authorities and representative associations and individuals on behalf of the Working Committee and do all that may be possible to effect just and honourable settlement".

I trust that earnest desire of the All-India Congress to maintain friendly relations with Ceylon and have just and honourable solutions of all problems between India and Ceylon will be reciprocated by Ceylon Government. I am glad to inform you that Pandit Nehru has agreed to be the messenger of our goodwill and desire for honourable settlement. He hopes to reach Colombo about sixteenth July by air—Rajendra Prasad, Congress President.—United Press.

Sino-Soviet Trade Pact

Signed On June 16 Through Efforts Of Dr. Sunfo

MOSCOW, June 23.

It was revealed to-day that a trade treaty between Russia and China was signed in Moscow on June 16.

The treaty contains the "most favoured nation" clause and regulates the question of trade and shipping between the two countries and defines the legal position of the Soviet trade representation in China.

The treaty was signed by M. Mikoyan, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade, and Dr. Sunfo, son of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, who had been sent as China's special envoy to Moscow.—Reuter.

ORISSA STATES PROBLEM

Mehtab-Das-Mahatma Parleys

BOMBAY, June 25.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab and Mr. Sarangadhar Das had a prolonged discussion with Mahatma Gandhi this morning regarding the problem of the Orissa States. —A. P.

When Seven Heads Meet

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Seven Congress Premiers are in Bombay in connection with the Conference of Premiers, which is to commence at 8 a.m. on Monday at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. The Premiers include:

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari,

Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant,

Hon. Pandit Ravishanker Shukla,

Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha,

Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Das,

Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi and

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher,

The Premiers will confer with the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee in the morning and exchange views regarding the programme followed in their respective provinces. The Conference is expected to discuss the question of co-ordination of work in the Congress Provinces

With the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam to-day, the strike situation at Digboi has been figuring as the most important item on the agenda of the Congress Working Committee. The subject was touched briefly at the morning sitting of the Congress Cabinet. The Working Committee had a special sitting for nearly two hours in the night, when it considered the situation in detail. The Assam Premier, who was present at the night sitting by special invitation, placed the whole case before the Congress Cabinet, referring to the various points of dispute between the Assam Oil Company management and the employees.

OIL COMPANY ADAMANT.

The Digboi strike situation, as it stands to-day, does not seem to be easy of solution, because of the attitude of the Oil Company authorities.

The Assam Premier, it is understood, informed the Congress Cabinet that the management was adamant and showed no signs of ac-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6.)

Defends Policy Of Bombay Govt.

Says Congress Is Born With Cry Of Prohibition In Mouth, And Will Not Yield To Threats

A SMASHING REPLY TO THOSE WHO USED HIS RECENT MADRAS SPEECH FOR ANTI-PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA, WAS GIVEN BY THE HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, PREMIER OF MADRAS, SPEAKING AT SIR C. J. HALL, ON SUNDAY EVENING, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL PRESIDING.

He made it clear, that the Government of Bombay deserved the congratulations of the entire City in introducing such a benevolent measure as Prohibition, in the industrial areas first. Conditions in Madras differred, where, unlike Bombay, the greater part of the excise revenue come from the rural areas, and so the experiment was started in the rural areas first.

Rajaji's Retort

Referring to the anti-prohibitionists suggesting that Bombay should have followed the example of Madras and introduced Prohibition in rural areas first, the Premier said that those in Madras who were affected by the legislation had made similar suggestions to him, and reminded those who pitched high hopes in him, and even generously asked him to be the Premier of Bombay, by asserting: "I warn these gentlemen, if only their request were granted they will have to repent very soon."

A CROWDED MEETING.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Government Prohibition Propaganda Board. The hall was overcrowded and several hundreds waited outside for want of accommodation. The Hon. Mr. Kher and other Ministers were also present.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

Rising amidst continuous cheering, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel observed that whenever a great social reform was to be effected, there would be always some people who would oppose and try to frustrate it.

Those who naively thought of defying the law of the Congress Government would have to consider seriously that the Government was based on overwhelming popular support. If the Congress Government had no such confidence born of the popular support, it would never have dared to levy the 10 p.c. property tax.

Those who suffered from a superiority complex, thinking that Indians were incapable of ruling the country, would have to learn a new lesson or give up their claim to Indian Nationality.

TO SAVE MASSES

The object of prohibition was to save those who were ruined by the drink-habit. It was possible that some would suffer, as a result of the introduction of prohibition.

This did not mean starvation to those who were hit by Prohibition, but a reduction of their standard of living and a curtailment of luxuries.

ASSURANCE TO PARSEES

Referring to the opposition of the Parsees he said, that the community which contributed so much for national welfare, as an integral part of India had no legitimate ground to complain that they were not classed with the Europeans. The Sardar gave

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 6)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. **Minimum charge** is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 **words.** Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all **CASH PAYMENTS** provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

80. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A bride for an educated Shanakwasi Jain youth who wants to sail for Europe for further study, write with photo to 11952, "Bombay Chronicle".

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately a trained nurse for a baby in Jheria. Apply stating age and minimum salary to Box 11945, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a State in Kathiawar, an excellent Goanese Cook, pay Rs. 35 to 45 according to merit. Knowledge of Indian cooking preferable. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience to Box No. 463, "Bombay Chronicle".

A career for the rising generation in India. The Automobile industry is making tremendous strides throughout India and offers unlimited scope and prospects for properly trained and practical young gentlemen. Call or write for Prospectus: French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4. (358B)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let. Four Room Independent Blocks. Newly Painted for All Communities. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Behind Police Hospital, New Nagpada in Hirji Govindji Buildings. Inquire within at Office or 'Phone 40285. (11933)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Interest on Savings Bank accounts has been reduced to 1-1/2% per annum from 1st July, 1939.

Bombay, 24th June, 1939.
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
(484)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the following works are invited:—

B-2 TENDERS (Item rate).

(1). Widening the bridge at Alandi over the River Indrayani.

B-1 TENDERS (Percentage rate).

(2) Constructing a labour room in the European section of the Maternity Ward at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

estimated to cost Rs. 16,651 and Rs. 5,123 respectively.

2. Tender forms and other particulars can be had during Office hours at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per tender per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 170 and Rs. 60 respectively should be paid into the Treasury separately and chalan attached to the tender.

4. Tender forms will be issued from 29th June to 4th July 1939, and tenders received upto 3 p.m. on 7th July, 1939.

J. F. PAISLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Poona Divn
Poona, 23rd June, 1939.
(481)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Research Scholarship of Rs. 50 p.m. has fallen vacant for research work in the Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religions in the Baroda College. Applications are invited from M.A. and Graduates in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian or and Pathsala and Madrassah training. Apply for application form and further particulars to the Principal, Baroda College Seminar, Baroda, before 5th July 1939. (482)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Yanceroje Company, Patent Attorneys, 7, Jatindas Road, Calcutta, want Canvassers. Apply with stamp. (11951)

U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted.—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -/4/- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11930)

Public Notices

TIBBIYA COLLEGE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

ADMISSIONS to the Tibbiya College M. U. Aligarh shall begin on the 15th July, '39 and close on the 25th July, '39. Copies of prospectus may be had from the Principal's Office free of charge

A. BUTT.
M.D., B.S., M.D., Ophth.
Principal.
(476)

THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

Admissions to the various classes in the session 1939-40 will begin on 15th July, 1939. The last date for submitting Admission Application Forms for B. T. Class is 1st June, 1939. University Prospectus and Admission Forms may be had from the Registrar. Training College Prospectus is printed separately and is supplied at -/4/- per copy (exclusive of postage).

A. E. ZOBAIRI,
Registrar.
(160)

The GREAT PRABHAT CHIEF:—:SJT. SHANTARAM

was Mightily PLEASED when he saw Shree RANJIT'S MIGHTIEST MARATHI MUSICAL

Sant Tulsidas

with MATCHLESS cast— V. PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY, RAM MARATHEY, RAM APTE, Etc.

Directed by JAYANT DESAI

★

Definitely the GREATEST NATIONAL PREMIERE —which was a Glorious occasion on Saturday last.

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NOTE the Change in Timings:— DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow Being Ashadhi Ekadashi: Matinee at 1 p.m.

★

*SATURDAY NEXT.....

Be Prepared to enjoy the BEST HIT from NEW THEATRES— The Producers of PERFECT PICTURES.....

"SAPERA"

(The SNAKE-CHARMER) Directed by DEBKI BOSE —the Genius of Film-Art with INIMITABLE cast: KANAN, PAHARI, NAWAB, PRITHVIRAJ, MENAKA & K. C. DEY

Music: R. C. BORAL
From SAT., 1st JULY, At
KRISHNA

"FREEDOM'S BATTLE NOT OVER"

Rajen Babu's Message At Flag Salutation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Hundreds of citizens joined in an impressive chorus of the "Vande Mataram" song and the National Volunteers' band played a martial tune, as Babu Rajendra Prasad unfurled the banner of the Indian National Congress at the A.-I.C.C. grounds at Gowalia Tank, this morning. The ceremony was attended by a large number of citizens even from distant suburbs

Among those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Gunvant Kapadia and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Volunteers of the Seva Dal in smart uniforms and Desh Sevikas in saffron saris presented a guard of honour to the Congress President on his arrival.

The flag staff was installed on an artistic padestal which had been decorated with multicoloured tiles. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai stood on the pedestal, underneath the National Banner, as a batch of Desha Sevikas sung the 'Vande Matram" song.

FREEDOM'S BATTLE

Addressing the gathering in a brief speech, the Congress President said that millions of men and women had been putting in tremendous sacrifices to safeguard the honour of the National Flag. On every occasion when the nation had decided to give battle to the British Government in a non-violent way, it was the same Flag under which millions of Indians had stood united forgetting all their differences.

"Let us all realise" said the Congress President "that the freedom's battle is not yet over and that every citizen has to put in greater sacrifices in the future before India can be rendered free from the chains of slavery. Let us all forget our differences and unite under the Nation's Banner".

ROXY

FROM SATURDAY:

1st JULY

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Durga

AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

with

RAMA SHUKUL

HANSA, VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR, V. H. DESAI MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR

The Picture ALL-INDIA has been WAITING TO SEE!

LOOK OUT FOR

ZENOBIA

SHE'LL SOON BE IN TOWN!

SEVENTH WEEK!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 1-45 P.M.

Majestic

HUNS PICTURES'

"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"

Will Khadi Kill Khadi?

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

When the increase in the spinners' wages was decided upon by the A.I.S.A. the Maharashtra Branch was the foremost in giving enthusiastic support to the proposal. It has the direct guidance of Shri Vinoba: It has worked out the increase programme with a precision not approached by the other provinces. The result is that the other provinces not having increased the wages to the same extent as the Maharashtra Branch are able to undersell the latter's khadi and do not hesitate to send their stock to the areas covered by the Maharashtra Branch. Unscrupulous merchants are not slow to take advantage of the situation. Thus uncertified stores have sprung up in Nagpur, Wardha, and elsewhere. The unwary public, not knowing the new arrangements and eager to buy cheap khadi, prefer to patronize the uncertified stores, thus doing great damage to the Maharashtra Branch stores. The result is that the Maharashtra Branch has either to reduce wages or to close down its business. This would amount to khadi killing khadi. Khadi-lovers should know that the economics of khadi are different from and often contrary to the ordinary economics of the competitive system which is not governed by the principle of the greatest good of all, i. e. of the least among the downtrodden. Thus I have endeavoured to show in these columns that if khadi is to fulfil its mission—

1. There must be progressive increase in the rise of the wages of the spinners till the minimum of one anna per hour is reached.

2. The ideal is that each village should produce and use its own khadi. From this it is clear that the least that should be done at present is that each province should produce enough and no more for its own requirements, permission being given for the sale outside its limits of such khadi as can only be produced by that province. For instance, Andhra can export, say, 80 counts khadi outside its limits but not coarse khadi no matter how cheap it is.

3. No profits can be made for the sake of profits. The wage-earners are the shareholders and the proprietors in this the greatest co-operative organization in the world. If, therefore, there happen to be profits made in any single year, the proper use to make of them is to devote them to increase the number of spinners so long as there are any to be provided for, otherwise to increase the wages of the existing spinners.

4. Any province that makes an attempt to increase the wages of spinners to the desired level should be encouraged by the other branches and khadi-lovers.

5. The general public should restrict their use of khadi to the khadi produced in their own provinces although it is dearer than in the other provinces. They must trust the A. I. S. A. to do its best for every province.

6. The policy of the A. I. S. A. no doubt should be to reach uniformity of wages and prices throughout India. But till that ideal condition is reached the public should have humanitarianism enough to know that they have a duty by the wage-earners of their own province. It is almost as bad to have interprovincial competition as it is to have competition with the outside world.

The immediate thing to be wished for is that all uncertified stores should be closed. Congressmen and others should warn the public against buying from such stores, and provincial branches should resolutely refuse to sell their stock outside except at the instance of the provincial agencies concerned of the A. I. S. A.

RAINFALL REPORT

POONA, June 25.

Yesterday's depression moved north-westwards and lies this morning with the centre about fifty miles south of Benares. The monsoon has been vigorous in Bihar, East Central India, West Central Provinces, strong in East United Provinces, generally active in West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan and the rest of North-East India. Nearly general rain has also occurred in Mysore, Malabar and local rain in East and North Punjab. A few falls reported from Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sutna, and Jubbulpore, three inches; Benares, Saugor, Marmagao two; Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Darbhanga, Seoni, Ratnagiri, Mercara one and half; Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Calcutta, Daltonganj, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Raipur, Sialkot and Khandalla one each; Sibsagar, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Rawalpindi and Calicut three-quarters; Dhubri, Gauhati, Silchar, Sambalpur and Bangalore half an inch.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to extend to West Central Provinces during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

Railway Board To Meet Workers In Bombay

Railway Workers' Rally On The 19th July: Joint Committee And Joint Paper For Different Unions

The Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

On the 21st June a joint meeting of the representatives of G.I.P., B.B.C.I., and B.P.T. Railway Unions was held at the G.I.P. Union Office under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, M.L.A. The meeting took the following decisions:—

RAILWAY WORKERS MARCH

On the 20th July Railway Board will meet the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in Bombay. The Railway Board will inform the representatives of the A.I.R.F. as to whether they agree to the appointment of Board of Conciliation to inquire into some of the important demands of Railway Workers, viz., the Provident Fund to menial staff, wages, pass and leave rules, a permanent machinery to deal with disputes arising between the Railway workers and the Railway administration.

With a view to demonstrate their full support to the demand of 7 lakh Railway workers that immediate public inquiry into their grievances must take place, a grand rally of Railway workers in the form of meetings and demonstration shall take place on the 19th July. This demonstration will be a joint demonstration of Railway workers on G.I.P., B.B.C.I. and B.P.T. Railway. Immediate propaganda in the form of leaflets, meetings and paper propaganda among Railway workers to make this march successful be started.

SPECIAL FUND FOR THE JOINT WORK

With a view to successfully popularise the idea of joint propaganda and action of various Railway Unions, a special fund was decided to be started. Every Railway Union was called upon to do its best to collect maximum amount for the purpose.

JOINT WORKING COMMITTEE

Following Joint Working Committee to carry out the joint tasks was appointed:—S. H. Jhabwala, President; Khare (B.P.T.Rly.), Vice-President; G. H. Kale, General Secretary; (G.I.P.), L. K. Oak, Secretary; (B.B.C.I.), D. S. Vaidya, Organising Secretary.

JOINT PAPER

It was decided to publish a joint paper from the 1st of July. In the beginning the paper was to be published in English, Marathi and Hindi languages, and if the paper functions successfully then it is to be extended in other languages, viz., Urdu and Gujarathi. Different Unions agreed to sell a particular number of copies.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs Jhabvala, Kale, D. S. Vaidya, L. K. Oak, Khare, Miranda and Z. R. Chaudhari.

Views On Civil Disobedience Have Not Changed

MAHATMA INTERPRETS IMPLICATIONS OF HIS RECENT ACTIONS AND WRITINGS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

I am sorry that my recent statements about States have perplexed even those who have hitherto had no difficulty in understanding my writings or my actions. But the Rajkot statements, my actions in Rajkot, and the statement on Travancore have made 'confusion worse confounded'. Pyarelal and latterly Mahadev have been manfully trying to interpret for the readers of "Harijan" both my writings and doings. I know that they have somewhat helped to clear misunderstandings. But I observe that something is required from me directly. I must therefore try to give the implications as I understand them of my recent writings and actions.

I had better first say what they do not imply. Thus my ideas on civil disobedience—individual, group or mass—have not changed, nor have my views about the relations between the Congress and the Princes and the people changed. Nor has my view undergone any change that it is essential for the Paramount Power to do its duty towards the people of the States—a duty which it has woefully neglected all these years. My recantation had reference only to my distrust in God in whose name the fast was undertaken and my seeking to supplement His work by Viceregal intervention. For me to rely upon the Viceroy, instead of God or in addition to God, to act upon the Thakore Saheb, was an act of pure violence which the fast was never conceived to imply or use in the remotest degree.

The positive implication of the Rajkot chapter in my life is the discovery that the non-violence claimed for the movement since 1920, marvellous though it was, was not unadulterated. The results though brilliant would have been far richer if our non-violence had been complete. A non-violent action accompanied by non-violence in thought and word should never produce enduring violent reaction upon the opponent. But I have observed that the movement in the States has produced violent reaction on the Princes and their advisers. They are filled with distrust of the Congress. They do not want what they call interference from it. In some cases the very name "Congress' is anathema. This should not have been the case.

The value of the discovery lies in its reaction upon me. I have definitely stiffened in my demands upon would-be Satyagrahis. If my stiffness reduces the number to an insignificant figure, I should not mind. If Satyagraha is a universal principle of universal application, I must find an effective method of action even through a handful. And when I say I see the new light only dimly, I mean that I have not yet found with certainty how a handful can act effectively. It may be, as has happened throughout my life, that I shall know the next step only after the first has been taken. I have faith that when the time for action has arrived, the plan will be found ready.

But the impatient critic will say, 'The time has always been there for action; only you have been found unready!' I cannot plead guilty. I know to the contrary. I have been for some years saying that there is no warrant for resumption of Satyagraha.

The reasons are plain.

The Congress has ceased to be an effective vehicle for launching nation-wide Satyagraha. It has become unwieldy, it has corruption in it, there is indiscipline among Congressmen, and rival groups have come into being which would radically change the Congress programme if they could secure a majority. That they have failed hitherto to secure it is no comfort to me. The majority has no living faith in its own programme. In any case Satyagrapha through a majority is not a feasible proposition. The whole weight of the Congress should be behind any nation-wide Satyagraha.

Then there is the ever-growing communal tension. Final Satyagraha is inconceivable without an honourable peace between the several communities composing the Indian nation.

Lastly, there is the provincial autonomy. I adhere to my belief that we have not done anything like justice to the task undertaken by the Congress in connection with it. It must be confessed that the Governors have on the whole played the game. There has been very little interference on their part with the ministerial actions. But the interference sometimes irritating, has come from Congressmen and Congress organisations. Popular violence there should not have been whilst the Congressmen were in office. Much of the ministerial energy has been devoted to dealing with the demands and opposition of Congressmen. If the ministers are unpopular, they can and should be dismissed. Instead they have been allowed to function without the active co-operation of many Congressmen.

It will be contrary to every canon of Satyagraha to launch upon the extreme step till every other is exhausted. Such haste will itself constitute violence.

It may be said in reply with some justification that if all the conditions I have mentioned are insisted upon civil disobedience may be well-nigh impossible. Is that a valid objection? Every measure carries with it conditions for its adoption. Satyagraha is no exception. But I feel within me that some active form of Satyagraha, not necessarily civil disobedience, must be available in order to end an impossible situation. India is facing an impossible situation. There must be either effective non-violent action or violence and anarchy within a measurable distance of time. I must examine this position on a future occasion.

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"Much Done For Workers' Welfare In India"

Dahanukar On Country's Handicaps Preventing Further Progress

In the course of his speech made by Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Employers' Delegate from India, on the Directors' Report to the 25th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, it was stated by him:—

Reverting to the subject of recovery programmes, it may incidentally be stated that the Government of India never took any steps, as in other countries, to chalk out any co-ordinated country-wide programme of public works expenditure—either long-range or short-range—in order to arrest depression and help recovery by the diffusion of purchasing power in the community. India really needs it, as she has suffered more from depression on account of her being largely an agricultural country. They could well have done something, inasmuch as India needs a large increase in her road mileage for the development of her rural areas. Government probably waited for some good to come from somewhere to help them! It may, however be happily noted that since the introduction of Provincial Autonomy over two years ago the popular Provincial Governments have begun to take some steps in this direction, and they are doing whatever is possible for them within their limitations.

India stands for co-operation with other countries in any common attempt to improve international trade, 'subject only to the requirements of her industrial development.' Industrialisation at a quicker pace than hitherto is essential for her to-day, possessing as she does raw material resources, great man power and a large home market in the form of the purchasing power of over 350 millions of her people. If she is to make use of these resources at her command—and it cannot be said that she is not entitled to do so—in order to rectify in some measure the very uneven balance obtaining between her agriculture and industry and to ensure a better standard of life for her people by supplying the much needed corrective to her national economy, she must be able to set up the necessary protective tariffs for the development of her industries, and I may add, of her agriculture as well, should that be found necessary to strengthen her domestic economy. Indian agriculture needs to be developed on scientific lines, to ensure a better and more plentiful yield per acre, especially of food grains and cash crops. Let me therefore submit that she cannot surrender this right without jeopardising her vital interests and her future.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE.

India has made some industrial advance in the last few decades. Industries like 'iron and steel' and 'sugar' have been established and developed under a regime of protection. You will like to know that not only is India to-day producing very good pig iron at a low cost, but she is even exporting it. Her sugar industry has developed so well during the last five or six years that she is meeting the whole of her sugar requirements of over a million tons a year, and would have exported it, too, had it not been for the restrictions imposed upon her.

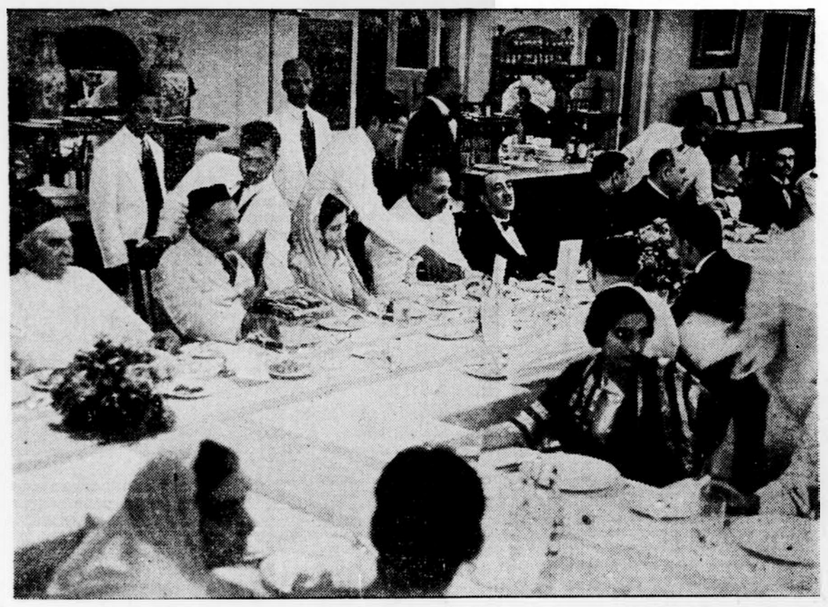
WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Let me say at once that the employers in India are not backward in recognising that attention to the well-being of the working classes is absolutely essential. It is admitted that on the contentment of workers rests the prosperity of industry. India's record in this behalf is indeed creditable. She has ratified a number of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. As against this, it may be pointed out that an advanced industrial country like Japan has persistently refused to limit working hours and disturbed markets, everywhere putting up keen competition.

So far as the questions relating to (1) working hours, (2) compensation to workers for injuries, (3) employment of women and children, (4) maternity benefit, (5) housing, (6) elementary instruction, (7) medical aid and recreation are concerned, much has been done in India in the last 15 years—much indeed, at least so far as the biggest Industry of Bombay, viz., the cotton textile industry, is concerned. Although I speak from my knowledge of Bombay, I have reasons to believe that advance is also being made in this behalf in the other industrial centres of the country. A good deal yet remains to be done and Indian employers are ever willing to do what they can consistently with the stability and prosperity of industry. It will be recognised that generally an industry is not in a monopolistic position. This apart, in India there is an additional factor of great importance which cannot be lost sight of.

INDIA'S HANDICAPS.

Indian enterprise has often to compete with non-Indian enterprise in the country, having behind it enormous resources, great scientific and technical knowledge and accumulated experience, and dominating almost every important field of economic and industrial activity, including vital commercial services, such as banking and shipping, railways, etc. It may be pointed out that exchange banking is entirely in non-Indian hands, while in the coastal shipping, which is reserved to national bottoms in 27 out of 32 maritime countries of the world, India has only a 23 per cent. share to-day; If Indian employers are not moving more rapidly, it is because they have to move with caution. This should not be interpreted as unwillingness on their part to do more for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. I think it is always better to hasten a bit slowly. The reduction of working hours from 72 to 54 per week in recent years can by no means be considered a mean achievement. If we are not for further reduction it is because we believe that it is not possible to do so in the circumstances obtaining to-day. The important problem in India is the problem of increasing the wealth of the country by Indian effort and Indian capital. On that depends the improvement of the people of the country.



H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (fourth from left) was the principal guest of honour at the "Jasan Dinner" of the Ripon Club held on Wednesday night.

'Jalrajan' In Distress

Scindias Arrange For Assistance

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer s.s. "Jalrajan" which was bound for Bombay from Calcutta with a cargo of coal on the 15th instant is in distress about 150 miles off Cochin port. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. on receipt of the S.O.S. message immediately flashed the wireless message to s.s. "Jalavir" one of the company's steamers to render assistance to "Jalrajan" and stand by her until all the men are taken on board from the steamer in distress. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Corfu" which left Bombay for Colombo has also been instructed to render assistance to "Jalrajan", if possible.

The "Jalrajan" was built in 1925 and was put in service by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for service in 1933. In October last, she was examined by the Lloyd's Register Surveyor and found to be absolutely sea worthy. She has no passengers, but has a crew of 73 men, including the master of the ship Capt. F. de Chaumont. The vessel has life boats and all the modern life saving equipment The ship's captain is plying on this coast vessels for the last 15 years. One of the fastest tugs from Cochin has also run to "Jalrajan's" assistance.

CASE AGAINST BHOPATKAR

Says Police Order Was 'Ultra Vires'

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AURANGABAD, (By Mail).

In the case in which Mr. L. B. Bhopatker, M.L.A. and an Advocate of the Federal Court and others are being prosecuted for having offered satyagraha at Aurangabad is being heard regularly in the District Magistrate's court under Sections 122, 164 of the Hyderabad Penal Code and section 6 and 26 A of the Public Safety Regulation.

In defending himself and his colleagues Mr. Bhopatker filed a written statement in the court in which he stated that he was an M. A., LL. B. of the Bombay University, Advocate of the Bombay High Court for over 25 years, Vice-Principal of the Poona Law College for over 15 years, Advocate of the Federal Court, New Delhi and Advocate holding a sanad to practise in all the courts of the Hyderabad State. He and the other accused arrived at the Aurangabad Railway station in a special train on April 25.

TREATMENT TO HINDUS

Before reaching Aurangabad he had informed the authorities that he and other accused would be offering civil resistance on April 26 and that the civil resistance would be offered in respect of only such laws as curatiled the religious and social liberties of the Hindus within the State.

"The civil resistance movement was not and is not intended to offend against the general law prevailing in these Dominions, but to bring pointedly to the attention of the State authorities a State of affairs which indicated a differential treatment which the Hindus laboured under, in so far as their social, religious and political rights and liberties are concerned".

ORDER 'ULTRA VIRES'

After arriving at the station the accused made it clear to the Subedar, the D.S.P. etc., that he and others intended to act on 26th April. The accused and the others did not form any procession. Just outside the Railway premises, he was stopped from going further by the officers and the City Inspector declared that they had formed an unlawful assembly and should disperse. The order was 'ultra vires' and unjustifiable and when the accused protested, he was put under arrest.

It is not true that the accused delivered the speech attributed to him or any other speech. The purport of the speech as deposed by the prosecution witnesses is so discrepant that it very clearly indicates that the witnesses had drawn largly upon their imagination for dragging the accused and the others into the meshes of law.

The accused after tracing the prosecution story in detail submitted that it had failed to prove any alleged offences and therefore prayed that they should be discharged.

RELATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS

Madras Govt. To Take Up Labour Legislation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Government have circulated a memorandum embodying the principles of labour legislation which they propose to introduce in the August session of the Madras Legislative Assembly. The proposed legislation will supplement the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1927 and the Trade Disputes Act, 1929. The Government consider that with respect to the relations between employers and workers the legislation should be on the basis of internal settlement of disputes. The Commissioner of Labour will be the Chief Conciliator and as such he will have the right to appoint Officials and non-Officials as conciliators.

PERMANENT MACHINERY TO BE CREATED.

A difficulty that faces the Government everytime there is need for appointment of a Court of Enquiry or Board of Conciliation in the selection of the personnel of such bodies. The Government therefore intend creating a permanent machinery to which the parties can go. It is proposed to constitute judges of the District Courts in the mofussil and of the City Civil Court in Madras as the Industrial Courts and to associate with them in the capacity of assessors a representative of each of the workers and the employers directly concerned in the dispute. The decision of the Court will be of a recommendatory character. It will be open to either side to resort to direct action on the failure of the conciliation proceedings or after the announcement of the decision of the Industrial Court

Certain adequate provisions for unemployment relief are also mentioned in the memorandum. The Government's intention is to pass an enabling measure which in the light of experience gained may be gradually extended to various industries in the province. It is also pointed out that certain classes of workers will not be eligible to participate in the benefits of the scheme The Scheme will be under State control and will be compulsory in character:

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

To Safeguard Teachers' Interests

(From Our Correspondent)

NARSANDA, June 22.

An association styled as "Kaira District Shikshak Hitvardhak Mandal" is shortly to be started in this District. The Mandal will help the teachers in their hardships, will sympathise with all their legitimate grieviences and will try to safeguard their interests.

VIRAMGAM NEWS

(From Our Correspondent)

VIRAMGAM, June 23.

A free reading room was opened yesterday by the local municipality. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Bhogilal Lala, M.L.A. The municipality will spend Rs. 250 per year for the maintenance of the reading room.

MARRIAGE FUNCTION

Miss Pushpa Lilchand Shah daughter of Mr. M. L. A. Shah a prominent Congress worker of Viramgam was married to Mr. Balchand Shah of Ahmedabad. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Pardhubhai Sharma an Arya Samajist Missionary. Mr Bhogilal Lala. M.L.A. attended the function.

The bridegroom's brother donated Rs. 251 to the local Congress committee in the Congress House Fund.

JAMSAHEB AT VIRAMGAM

H. H. the Jamsaheb halted at Viramgam for about an hour on his way back to his capital. His Highness was entertained by Mr. Kashanlal Lallubhai the manager of the Jayanti Mill.

Two adult schools are being conducted in Viramgam by the local adult education committee. The local committee decided to open two more schools within a week.

Co-operative Movement In Baroda

BARODA, June 24.

The annual administration report of the co-operative department in Baroda for the year 1937-38 states:—

At the beginning of the year, there were 1.125 societies. 91 societies were newly registered and 17 were cancelled during the year. The total number of societies was thus 1139 at the end of the year. The societies under liquidation numbered 111 and 1,028 societies were actually working. The number of societies and membership increased from 1,125 and 55,037 to 1,139 and 55,735. The average membership for a society was 49.

The working capital, share capital and reserve funds increased from Rs. 90,01,962, Rs. 10,38,677 and Rs. 15,72,124 to Rs. 91,81,048, Rs. 10,65,850 and Rs. 16,77,139 respectively. Deposits from members remained nearly the same. The borrowed capital, mainly loans and deposits from non-members, societies and Government was Rs. 21,32,882, Rs. 12,77,482, and Rs. 91,085 as against Rs. 20,09,685, Rs. 13,07,206 and Rs. 1,45,591 of the previous year respectively. The owned capital was 61.8 p.c. of the working capital.—United Press.

"Jhansi Muslims Support Congress Decision"

(From A Correspondent.)

JHANSI, June 24.

Under the auspices of the Ahrar Party a huge public meeting was held in which Congress decision recommending Syed Mohammad Afad, a prominent Congress worker to be nominated as member of the Municipal Board for the vacancy created by the resignation of Syed Mohammad Yakub was unanimously supported and further it was decided that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru be requested to take disciplinary action against Messrs L. R. Kadam, K. C. Pangoria and K. C. Sharma, who are doing propaganda by holding meetings in defiance of the Congress decision.

During the meeting some undesirable and disgruntled element attempted to disturb the meeting but in spite of their efforts the above resolutions were passed unanimously and the meeting terminated peacefully.

GREAT NEWS-
I'VE GOT AN INCREASE!
WILLIAMS Shaving Soap makes shaving a cool, smooth pleasure. Its rich lather softens the whiskers for easy cutting and protects the skin against scrapes. The result is a good-looking, well-shaved man whose appearance wins him promotion at his job and favour with women.
Become a Williams user from to-morrow morning! Your dealer sells Williams.
Williams

Announcement.

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

have pleasure in announcing that they have opened a

SUB OFFICE AT 571 REID ROAD. AHMEDABAD,

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INVALUABLE FOR SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS

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Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

Congress Constitution Reform Plans

(Continued from page 1)

Babu Rajendra Prasad and the other Congress leaders came and took up their seat on the dais a few minutes before the proceeding were due to begin.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Two demonstrations, one by a group of Silk Mill Workers and another by a group of Bhandaris were staged in front of the pandal.

A procession of 500 Silk Mill Workers of the Vijaya, Mauher, and Bijaya Mills arrived near the A.I.C.C. pandal in the afternoon. About 150 women participated in the procession, and a red flag and Congress flag were in the forefront.

PETITION TO PRESIDENT

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar and 3 other Labour Leaders were allowed inside the pandal. They presented their grievances (in the form of a letter) before Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Later, the processionists went back.

It may be re-called that a strike is in progress for nearly a month in the Mills situated at Frere Road against wage cut etc.

Kisan Majdur unity, and long live Congress were some of the slogans that were raised.

BOLE IN PICTURE

A procession of 1,000 Bhandaris and others likely to be affected by the prohibition policy of the Government came near the A.I.C.C pandal and staged a demonstration. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole led the demonstrators.

Some pamphlets of the J.L.P. were distributed.

The leader of the Bhandaris was met by the Premier who assured him that he would receive a deputation in this connection later.

At the outset Rajen Babu expressed his desire that the amendments to the Constitution should be completed before 6 p.m. the same day. He, therefore, requested the members of the A.I.C.C. to speed as little time as possible on the non-controversial amendments and concentrate only on the controversial amendments.

NEW CLAUSE

The House resumed discussion of the new clause (c) to Article V now renumbered as Article VII, which had already been introduced on Saturday. The Article deals with the qualification needed by Congress members to make them eligible to election to an office of any primary committee or to membership of an elective Congress Committee.

The new clause introduced says that no member shall be eligible for election as delegate to the Congress or as a member of a Provincial or a District Congress Committee unless he has been a member of the Congress for three consecutive years at the time of the election.

Various amendments in addition to the ones already moved were moved.

Mr. Sardesai proposed complete deletion of the clause.

The President ruled that that was not an amendment but only opposition.

NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted to move an amendment to extend the operation of the three year rule to members of the Legislatures. Parliamentary Secretaries and Ministers and also wanted that the rule should be made applicable to them with retrospective effect so that those, who had joined the Congress at the time of the elections to the Legislatures with the avowed object of entering the Legislative bodies, should be expelled from their places.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi raised a point of order and said that the proposed clause was confined to the eligibility of members for election as delegates and office bearers of Congress Committees. The amendment suggested was wholly outside the scope of the clause.

Mr. Nariman urged the President to go beyond the particular clause and see why these amendments were being moved. They were moved with the intention of rooting out corruption in Congress offices. Ministerships and seats on the Legislatures were Congress offices. If they desired corruption to be eliminated they should extend the restrictions envisaged in the clause, to the Congress Legislative parties also.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The President ruled the amendment out of order and suggested that Mr. Nariman might move it as a separate resolution; but it could not be a part of the Congress Constitution.

Mr Mohanlal Gautam moved the addition of another clause whereby no person who was a dealer in foreign cloth or in British goods or was connected with the liquor trade or a person addicted to drinks would be eligible for election to Congress offices. He suggested that if they were serious about the boycott of foreign cloth they could not afford to have as office-bearers of the Congress Committees men who were in any way connected with the dealing of foreign cloth. Similarly if they were keen on Prohibition they could not have a drunkard as an office-bearer of Congress Committees.

Mr. Raghavayya (Andhra) suggested the addition of another clause which required that members should obtain certificates of having performed some prescribed work from the Primary Congress Committees, before they could be eligible for election to offices. He said that people who were "do-littles" were crowding the Congress Committees and this amendment would eliminate such persons.

Mr. Mandeshwara Sharma moved an amendment suggesting the addition of a series of clauses containing graded time qualifications for membership of various Congress Committees, Labour qualifications, etc. He stated that that it was because of the Local Boards programme that much corruption had crept into the Congress.

DISCUSSION ON AMENDMENTS

There being no more amendments Rajendra Babu invited discussion both on the clause and on the various amendments suggested.

Mr. Satyamurti was the first to accept the invitation to oppose all the amendments that had been moved.

SATYAMURTI SUPPORTS OFFICIAL AMENDMENT

He felt that the Congress must go to a certain extent in placing restrictions and no further. The official amendments were good enough as the test in them was good enough. Referring to the period, he stated it was only for two years.

With regard to the other amendments, he thought it would not be proper to brand the women as inferior and dip poison in our body politic by giving reservation to minorities. The eligibility must be tested by the merits of the candidate their sacrifices and services to the country. He thought that the grant of exemption was necessary for a temporary period in exceptional cases.

MINISTERS AND COMMITTEES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru held that not too many restrictions should be placed on candidates eligibility for election as office-bearers and members of the Congress executive. Referring to the amendment which, he said, provided that persons who held office in Legislatures as Ministers or as Parliamentary Secretaries should not be allowed to hold offices in the executive committees of the Congress.

Panditji added that our work could not go on without co-operation between the ministers and the Provincial Congress committees. He thought that the amendment would aggravate trouble. Even at the present time, it was often found necessary to send invitations to Ministers and Secretaries to attend P.C.C.'s meetings with a view to benefitting from their advice and for giving them instruction and guidance.

As a matter of fact, it would be of great advantage, if ministers and secretaries were members of the P. C. C.'s in as much as they could in that case realise their responsibility to the parent organisation.

Pandit Vishrambdayal Tripathi moved an amendment similar to that of Sharma's amendment.

COMMUNIST ATTACK

Mr. Chitale moved an amendment which had been incorporated in Mr. Mandeswar Sharma's amendment. He stated that the prestige of the Congress in local bodies had suffered and the vast majority of people were not so responsive to the Congress ideals.

Mr. S. G. Sardesai opposing the amendment said that within three years the Congress membership had leapt from 6 lakhs to 35 lakhs. Was it contended that the vast majority had come in only to inject corruption in the Congress organisation? He regarded the amendment clause was a barrier between the Congress and the masses.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan supporting the amendment to the original resolution by Mr. Mandeshwar Sharma. He said that it had been suggested that the amendments were being considered from party view-points. He urged that the various amendments should be solely judged on their merits. He felt that the latitude provided in Mr. Sharma's amendment was necessary to attract new entrants such as those from the Frontier.

MINORITIES QUESTION

Dr. Z. A. Ahmed supporting the amendment moved by Mr. Sharma, said that he was surprised to hear Satyamurthi say that the question of minority communities was a small one. He thought that the views of communalism would be introduced in the Congress organisation by the provision itself. He differed from Mr. Satyamurthi and said that Muslim members and other minority communities who had been complaining that the Congress was a Hindu body should not be afforded any ground for making such a complaint.

SOURCE OF CORRUPTION

Continuing, Dr. Ahmed stated that they should tell these minority communities that they were anxious to have them in their midst. Similar was the case of women, political prisoners, and others who might start taking interest in the Congress and serving the country. In the early stages, he pointed out, every encouragement should be given to them. The real source of corruption in the Congress was the desire of Congressmen to get into local boards through the influence of Congress membership, and if they wanted to check that evil, they should place restrictions on Congress members holding offices in local boards.

Mr. Kashikar stoutly opposing all the non-official amendments amidst constant interruption, observed that it was a vague statement to say that reservation should be given to minorities. Behind that desire, it seemed to him, lurked a lust for power.

WORK TEST FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. M. N. Roy stated that he would not move his amendments because a similar amendment to his had been moved. He would not press that an amendment on those lines should be adopted, but it was necessary to incorporate at least the principle underlying it. The object of the Calcutta A.I.C.C. sessions was to devise ways and means to root out corruption and eradicate certain malpractices in the Congress organisation. The recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee suggested only an artificial remedy. The Congress membership had increased enormously and it was necessay to make the members realise their political responsibility. Those who were elected, he thought, should give a guarantee that they would bend their efforts in that direction. And the only guarantee would be to make such people who were candidates for the higher offices of the Congress and its committees, to turn out some kind of constructive work. If such a standard could be devised, then only true Congressmen, fighting and determined, could find their proper places.

If they wanted to inculcate political education in the masses then certainly work would be found for a large number of men. What concrete work was to be assigned, could be determined easily, and he did not want to go into details. He said that a "corps" of leaders could be crystallized who could man the huge Congress machinery, and as an instance of the work these men had to do, he suggested that each of them should hold political meetings, discuss day-to-day local problems and generally do two or three hours' political work every day.

KRIPALANI'S REPLY

In the course of his reply to the debate, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, stated that various suggestions and points raised in the various amendments had been fully considered by the Working Committee and it was found that they could not give any practical shape to them. While agreeing that the minority question was an important one, it should be realised that it created certain complications.

The Congress was trying since 1921 to solve the minority problem in the manner advocated by the movers of the several amendments.

MINORITIES WILL RESENT.

They had not seen the end of it. About women, he thought they were in a majority (laughter) In many Provinces, Muslims were in a majority. What about them? He believed that the remedy suggested in regard to the minority representation was derogatory to the dignity of the classes concerned. But if minorities were taken away from the purview, then only caste Hindus would be left (laughter) Therefore, the whole position would be reduced to absurdity. He was sure that women would resent the clause, and so would his Muslim friends. In the United Provinces, for example, attempts were made to reserve some seats for the Muslims in the Congress Committees. It was stoutly opposed by Muslims themselves, and they preferred to go by the open door of competition. The Working Committee had made ample provision for safeguarding the interests of Minorities, and in cases where there was hardship, the Provincial Congress Committee had been authorised to grant exemption.

As regards the suggestion that Congress members should perform certain prescribed labour. Mr. Kripalani said that the Working Committee also considered that aspect of the question. No body was more interested in the operation of that clause than those who were called the 'Rightists' Experience showed them that somehow or other, it could not work properly. In the United Provinces, they were trying it. The clause could work more in the Provinces than in the Centre.

With regard to the banning of dealers of foreign cloth, liquor, etc., he thought it would be better not to incorporate the ban in the constitution, but pass a separate resolution about it.

As regards Congressmen and elections to local bodies, he was personally against Congressmen contesting elections for local bodies on the Congress ticket. He further stated that it would be better, if individual Congressmen who were available took up the work in local bodies. It was his experience that more than ninety per cent. of the complaints received in the A.I.C.C. Office were from those who were connected with the local bodies' election. Complaints usually were from those who were not selected.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

The President put the various amendments to vote and all of them with the exception of Mr. Mohanlal Gautham's amendment were rejected.

Mr. Balkrishna Shrama's amendment was lost by 106 votes to 61.

Pandit Bishembernath Tirpathi's amendment was lost by 111 votes to 59.

There was no division on Mr. Raghviah's amendment. Mr. Mandeswara Sharma's amendment was thrown out.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautham's amendment was carried by 96 votes to 26. Prominent among those who voted for the amendment from the dais was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

BAN ON ANTI-CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Acharya Kripalani next moved an amendment to clause 7 (d) which sought to exclude from holding any office or membership of any elective Congress Committee of a person who is a member of a communal organisation, the object and programme of which involves political activities which in the opinion of the Working Committee are anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress. The original amendment recommended by the Constitutional Sub-Committee wanted to exclude the member of "any other organisation" also, but the Congress Working Committee decided to omit words "any other."

NARIMAN QUOTES MAHATMA

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment to Acharya Kripalani's motion stating that no person who held office in Parliamentary or legislative body or in Congress or in Congress Legislative or Municipal Party should be eligible to hold office in the Congress. Mr. Nariman pointed out that he was merely following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi in moving the amendment. Mahatma Gandhi had already raised his voice against dual offices, which, he said, should be avoided, if they were to root out corruption in the Congress ranks. Mr. Nariman said that the work of Congress legislators sometimes took them away for months from headquarters, with the result that their legitimate duties suffered. In the same way, members of the Congress Legislative Party would be sometimes absent for months together wherever Government centres shifted as the case might be, thereby bringing about a conflict or work between their Parliamentary and Congress activities. Therefore from the point of view of rooting out both corruption and inefficiency, his amendment should be adopted.

NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

Babu Rajendra Prasad ruled out Mr. Nariman's amendment on the simple ground that the first part of his amendments referred to bodies outside the Congress which need not be incorporated in the constitution. The same objection held good in the latter part.

Mr. Mukherji sought an amendment to specify the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha as communal organisations, whose members were not eligible for Congress organisations.

Mr. Nuruddin Behari wanted to specify by names, the Aryan League, the Akali League, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, after the word "communal."

Mr. Gourisankar Mishra opposed Mr. Nuruddin's amendment and said that the Aryan League was a purely religious body and had no political affiliations, and, therefore, it could not be described as one which pursued anti-national or anti-Congress activities. If the amendment was accepted, it would amount to undue interference with the religious feelings of the people.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar on behalf of the Akali League opposed Mr. Nuruddin's amendment and said that the members of the Akali League were pucca Congressmen. They had all subscribed to Congress principles and had carried out the Congress programme.

Mr. M. S. Aney vehemently opposing the amendment said, that there could be no doubt if a person was a member of a communal body whose political programme was opposed to that of the Congress, that person should not be allowed to hold any office in the Congress. It should be left to the Working Committee to decide whether a body had a political programme opposed to the Congress or not. He held that it was not only a question of principle, but of political expediency and the Working Committee should be asked to decide the matter.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani replying pointed how religious organisations without political activity were excluded from the perview of the clause.

Both the amendments were rejected and the original clause adopted.

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

The A.I.C.C. then took up for consideration the three new articles relating to the establishment of Provincial Election Tribunals.

The first of these provides that the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee shall unanimously or by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members appoint a Provincial Election Tribunal, no member of which shall stand as a candidate for election as a delegate or to any office or membership of an elective Congress Committee in the Porvince during the term of his office. The Article also empowers Provincial Election Tribunals to appoint District Tribunals and indicates the nature of the Tribunal's work.

A Proviso had also been added by the Working Committee that if any Provincial executive fails to appoint by a date specified by the Working Committee the Provincial Election Tribunal, the Working Committee shall appoint one.

AMENDMENTS

Mr. G. P. Khare moved an amendment suggesting the deletion of the proviso above mentioned.

Mr. S. M. Joshi moved an amendment suggesting the fixing of the term of the Tribunal at one year. The Clause had not made any provision with regard to the period during which the Tribunal should function. He thought it best that it should be appointed annually, though the same members might be appointed again.

Mr. Sibnath Banerjee moved the deletion of the term "Executive" appearing at the beginning of the Clause. He did not want the Executive Committee alone to appoint the Tribunal, but the whole Provincial Committee should do so. He alleged that the theory of homogeneity was filtering down from the Working Committee, and the Provincial Executives might often consist of members belonging to the Majority Party alone.

Lala Dunichand moved an amendment also suggesting the dropping of the Word "Executive" and adding at the same time that in case there was no unanimity or three fourths majority for the tribunal, it should be referred to the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. Though pulled up several times, he made a long speech, in the course of which he argued that if the power was left in the hands of the Provincial Executives, group rule would prevail.

Dr. Z. A. Ahmed moved an amendment suggesting the fixing of the term of office of the Tribunals to three years.

At this stage, the President said that he had received an amendment from a gentleman whose name he could not read.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

Mr. M. S. Aney then moved an amendment suggesting that the Working Committee in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committee should appoint the Tribunal. He said that the setting up of the Tribunals was intended as a measure of purification. One of the sources of corruption was the spirit in which the Provincial Executives were working. If the Election Tribunals had to work impartially, they should not owe their existence to the Executives themselves, but to a superior body.

Mr. Mandeshwar Sharma moved another amendment which sought to exclude members of the Legislature and local bodies also from being members of the Tribunals, except when their election was uncontested.

Moulvi Mohammed Din also wanted the removal the term "Executive" and also suggested that it should be sufficient, if three fourths of the members of the Provincial Congress Committees present at the meeting voted for the Tribunal.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa also wanted members of the Legislatures and local bodies to be excluded from membership of the Tribunals.

Mr. Kannamwaz wanted the word "unanimously" to be removed, because when it was stipula-

(Continued on Page 10 Col 1.)

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

You'll appreciate the extra Quality!

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Smoke PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

much better for your health

Try the cool smoothness of Passing Show once, and you'll never want to change to any other cigarette. The extra quality in every Passing Show comes from fine blending of pure virginia tobaccos For greater smoking pleasure, change to Passing Show to-day.

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GOLDEN IN COLOUR. GOLDEN IN QUALITY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 9, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 8, 1358
Parsi: Deh 24, 1308
Hightide: 7-50, 19-31
Lowtide: 1-20; 13-48
Sunrise: 6h. 3m
Sunset: 7h. 26m.

Tuesday, June 27.

The Bombay Port Haj Committee at 6-45 p.m.

Women's Prohibition meeting at Madhav Baug at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clinical Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Shet Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will speak on "Alcohol, its use and abuse."

JAIN VIDYARTHI SANGH.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, will speak on "The place of students in the India of To-day" to-day (Monday) at 8-0 p.m. at The Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Dr. Praffulla Chandra Ghose, Member, Congress Working Committee will preside.

DR. B. C. ROY'S LECTURE AT G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Bombay Medical Association to be held at the Seth Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College, Parel, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Eng.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), will address on "The Roll of the Medical Profession in National Planning.

2ND GREAT WEEK!

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
To-morrow for Ashadhi EKADASHI
MATINEE at 1-45 p. m.
MORNING SHOW at 10-30 a.m.
Fourth 4 WEEK
Ajanta's Screen-Epic
On Man, Money, Woman & Wine
"THE MILL"
(The Film That Was
BANNED
Featuring:
A GALAXY of Popular STARS
BIBBO, JAYRAJ, TARABAI, NAYAMPALLY, Bhudo Advani
ADDED ATTRACTION:
The Patriot's Thrill of a Life-Time!
"TRIPURI CONGRESS"

Being the exclusive TOPICAL of the MOMENTOUS, Historical "52ND SESSION of the INDIAN National Congress" Presided over By
Sjt. SUBHAS BOSE
A 3 Reel-Topical

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MINERVA—"One Fatal Night" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"May Time" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sant Tukaram" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand' Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trouble Brewing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Let Us Live' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily, at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Oklahoma Kid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
DIAMOND—"Thunder" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION.

Dr. Chunibhai S. Patel is one of the candidates for the Election to the Bombay University Senate from the Graduate's Constituency.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The General meeting of the above committee is postponed to next Sunday the 2nd July 1939, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) which was to be held on (Tuesday) the 27th June 1939. The meeting will be held in the committee's office at Haines Road, opp. Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla.

ALL-INDIA KISAN COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee will be held at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Monday) the 26th June at the R. L. Trust Hotel Building (opposite Royal Opera House, first floor). All members are requested to attend punctually.

KHADI BHANDAR.

To facilitate members of the A.I.C.C. to make their purchases of Khaddar the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road will remain open till 3 p.m. on (Monday) the 26th instant.

Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President will visit the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road at 1 p.m. to-day (Monday).

BHATIA STREE MANDAL.

A meeting arranged under the auspices of Bhatia Stree Mandal to be held on Tuesday, 27th June, in which Shreemati Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A. was to speak has been postponed. This is done owing to the other meeting that is to be held at Madhavbaug on 27th June 2 p.m. under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad who will speak on Prohibition scheme.

PROF. RANGA'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Association, Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) will deliver a public lecture on "Kisan Movement and Congress" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Place: Social Service League Hall, Servants of India Society Building, near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Bombay 4.

'FORWARD BLOC' MEETING OF AZAD MAIDAN.

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30, p.m. at Azad Maidan (Cruickshank Road) when Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on the Message and Mission on the 'Forward Bloc'. Sirdar Sardulsingh ex-Member Congress Working Committee will preside and Sjt. Narendra Deoji, Swami Shyanand and Mr. Ruiker and others will speak. Loud speakers will be installed and special enclosures will be reserved for ladies. Citizens are requested to muster strong.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPATH.

Free Hindi classes are held at the following places:—

Sardar High School, 12th Khetwadi Lane, on Tuesday and Friday in the evening between 6 and 7 p.m.

Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank Road on Sunday morning between 8 and 10 a.m.

Modern High School, Sionagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road on Sunday morning between 8-15 and 10 a.m.

Social Service League Workmen's Institute Compound, Parel on Sunday morning between 8 and 10 a.m.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "B" WARD.

Mr. Sidhva, the Mayor of Karachi hoisted the flag Barbhai Maholla on Sunday morning.

Mr. Sidhva while hoisting the flag said that every nation has laid down the lives of thousands of men and women to keep their flag flying. The European war which is threatening today is to keep their flag high. Every Indian should fight, and fight till the end till Swaraj is achieved to-day there is Congress Government in your province but do not forget that their hundred crores of Rupees in the Central Government where we have absolutely no voice. Such political rights as provincial Government is not going to satisfy Indians.

Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kader, the president of Mandvi District Congress Committee and Smt. Manilben Kara, the Secretary of "B" Ward then addressed the gathering.

MODERATION NO SAVIOR

Alcohol Demands Heavy Toll From Human Body

"It has been conclusively shown by laboratory experiments that alcohol taken in so-called moderate quantities (two glasses of beer daily) reduces mental and physical efficiency. Those who are disposed to question the statement would do well to have themselves subjected to a test in some experimental laboratory, where the degree of impairment of mental and physical functions caused by alcohol can be measured quite as accurately as a yard of alcohol.

"Alcohol is a good fuel, and can be burned in a certain kind of stove without the formation of clinkers, and without injury to the stove. If the stove had a brain, nervous system, kidneys and liver, the result would be different.

HEAVY TOLL DEMAND

"Alcohol can be burned in the human body, and will temporarily produce energy, also clinkers, but it exacts a heavy toll for this service.

"Alcohol has been misnamed a stimulant. Its total effect is anaesthetic; therein lies its danger. The fancied stimulation is merely a release of the lower, nervous activities, by a suppression of the higher, causing a narrowing of the field of consciousness

"Our great railroad system and manufacturing industries, where skilled labour, depending on accurate mental processes, is employed, discriminate against even the so-called moderate drinker. Business instinct has discerned what scientific experiment has proven, viz., that the anaesthetised employee is unprofitable."

—DR EUGENE L. FISK M.D.

TO-DAY'S A. I. C. C. SESSION

The All-India Congress Committee will resume its sitting at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday), at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in the A. I. C. C. Pandal.

The tickets for the A. I. C. C. meeting will be available at the A. I. C. C. Pandal from 10 a.m. (S. T.).

The volunteers are required to be present at the pandal by 12 noon (S. T.) precisely.

M. S. CHAUDHERY'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Mr. M. S. Chaudheri, President Majlas-it-had has issued the following appeal to the Press:—

I appeal to the Muslims of Bombay to muster strong at Azad Maidan to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to attend the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, Desh Gaurab Subas Chandra Bose will speak on the message of the "Forward Bloc", and I have no doubt that the message from the twice elected President of the Congress and of the greatest sons of our country will be of special interest to Muslim Brothers.

PROTEST AGAINST URDU TEXT BOOKS.

A Mass public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m (S.T.) in Minara Masjid, Mohammedali Road, Corner of Pydhoni Road, under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee appointed by the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League to explain to the Mussalmans why the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League disapproved the National Course for Urdu Schools published by the Jamia Milliya, Delhi and to protest against introducing the Urdu Primary of the National Course in Municipal Urdu Schools.

Moulana Abdul Rauf Khan has kindly consented to preside.

ABDUR REHMAN MITHA'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha has issued the following appeal to the Muslim Citizens of Bombay:—

No movement has captivated the imagination of the Muslims of Bombay as that inaugurated by the twice elected President of the Congress Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose. The Muslims have already shown that they do not lag behind anyone in the struggle of freedom for the Motherland Their response to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose so far has been earnest and spontaneous and I hope still greater co-operation from them. A public meeting has been arranged at Azad Maidan to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. and I earnestly appeal to the Muslim Citizens to muster strong and demonstrate their feelings.

PARSI RECITAL OF HOLI 'SONG OF FIRE.'

In order to invoke the blessings of Lord Ahura Mazda on the Parsi Community Mr. Homi Framroze Daji, has arranged for a recital of the holy song called "Atashnoo Geet" (the "Song of Fire") and other garbas suitable to the occasion, for invoking the blessings of Archangels, and Ahura Mazda.

The recital will be held at the bungalow of Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla, at Tardeo Road, on Wednesday next (28th inst.), commencing at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) and ending at about 8-30 p.m.

The function is open to all members of the Community (except children). All Parsis are welcome to attend the function any time convenient to them during the abovementioned hours.

DIGBOI STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

Union Workers' Complaint Against Military

SHILLONG, June 24.

According to a telegram just received from the Labour Union, Digboi, prominent workers of the Union are being forced by the Military to act as special constables on flimsy and baseless charges.

The Union, it is understood, has protested against the action of the Military to the Assam Government, praying their intervention in the matter.—United Press.

URGENT RESOLUTION ON DIGBOI SITUATION

Notice By Subhas Bose And M. N. Roy

BOMBAY, June 25.

An urgent resolution on the situation in Digboi has been given notice of for motion before the present session of the A. I. C. C. signed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. M. N. Roy, and about 35 others.

The resolution generally supports the strikers in Digboi in their struggle and urges the Government of Assam to move on behalf of the strikers.

As soon as the official resolutions have been dispersed off to-morrow the sponsors of the above resolution will move that this resolution be given preference over other non-official resolutions in view of the urgency of the situation.—A. P

Text Of Digboi Resolution

The following is the text of the Digboi resolution:—

"The A.I.C.C. expresses its fullest sympathy for the workers of the Assam Oil Field engaged in a struggle for defending themselves against exploitation by foreign capital. It appeals to all the lovers of freedom and justice to support the workers who are fighting a difficult battle against Imperialism.

"This meeting urges upon the Assam Ministry to endeavour to bring the conflict to an early end by compelling the Oil Company to accept the minimum terms of the Union. The Congress organisations throughout the country are hereby directed to raise funds and food-stuff for the relief of the strikers and their families."

Assam Premier Explains Digboi Situation

BOMBAY, June 25.

The Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, arrived here to-day. He met Babu Rajendra Prasad and members of the Congress Working Committee this morning and acquainted them with the situation in connection with the strike in Digboi and the attitude of the Assam Oil Company. He is understood to have stated that unless all dismissed workers were taken back by the Company, the appointment of an arbitration tribunal would not be of much use.—United Press.

NEW TURN IN ASSAM STRIKE

DIGBOI, June 25.

Mr. C. E. Gibson, President of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Association, who had been here for the past few days trying for a settlement of the Assam Oil Company Labour Strike, has started a hunger-strike to-day as a protest against the Assam Government's refusal to appoint a Tribunal to enquire into the recent firing on the Oil Company strikers resulting in the death of three workers.—United Press.

PREMIER OF ASSAM IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Hon. Mr. Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, arrived in Bombay to-day by Calcutta Mail. He was received at Victoria Terminus by Mr. B. N. Maheshwari on behalf of B.P.C.C., Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal and Mr. Manecklal Vakharia. He was garlanded by Mr. Kantilal. Mr. Bardoloi and two Ministers of Madras, the Hon. Mr. Reddy and Mr. Ramnatham are staying at Chowpatty Sea Face, as the guests of Mr. Kantilal.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Public Protest Against Order Under Sec. 144 C. P. C.

MADRAS, June 25.

A protest against the order prohibiting the meeting proposed to be held at the Tilak Ghat this evening in connection with the Hyderabad Satyagraha was recorded at a public meeting held at the same Ghat this evening with Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the order was arbitrary, unjust and discriminatory, and it was a betrayal of the cause of freedom and Truth, and an assault on Civil Liberties. The resolution further requested the Government to withdraw the order.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka said that no breach of the public peace and tranquility would result if the Government permitted such meetings to be held. He expressed the hope that Government would be more liberal in dealing with such meetings in future.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS TO DEFY ORDER.

Madras—A batch of Maharashtra volunteers deputed by the Bombay Hindu Sabha arrived in Madras to-day with the object, it is understood, of defying the order of the Madras Government under Section 144 Cr. P. C. if promulgated again. It is learnt that every day from to-morrow one volunteer would address a public meeting at Triplicane Beach, defying the prohibitory order if promulgated again and thus court arrest. Further batches are expected to arrive shortly from Bombay to take part in the Satyagraha.—United Press.

WORK OF ARDIEEHSHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE.

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his third discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend

SINGAPORE CONFERENCE DECISIONS

SINGAPORE, June 23.

The Anglo-French Defence Conference is ending to-morrow, and Sir Percy Noble is returning to China on Monday.

Arrangements for pooling war materials in the event of war and a complete survey of man-power and materials at the disposal of British and French forces are believed to have been made at to-day's session of the conference.

EFFECT OF SOLIDARITY

It is understood that Sir Percy Noble is fully satisfied that the Anglo-French strategy in the Far East has been so planned as to enable Britain and France to meet successfully any threat.

Observers here believe that the Anglo-French solidarity emphasised in the talks will have a beneficial effect upon the Far Eastern situation.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEFENCE CONFERENCE

Unanimous Agreement On All Matters Of Policy Reached

SINGAPORE, June 25.

The Anglo-French Defence Conference sat for nine hours, to-day, and is expected to close to-morrow. A communique states that unanimous agreement was reached on all matters of policy. At the conclusion of the Conference, Admiral Sir Percy Noble will sail aboard his flagship "Kent" for Northern China waters. Reuter understands that the "Kent" is sailing to-morrow evening.—Reuter.

LEFT PARTIES ACTIVITIES

The Left Consolidation Committee again met early on Sunday morning, when they considered the various amendments that the Leftists were to move the Constitutional amendments would come up before the A. I. C. C. in the course of the day.

The Forward Bloc plans for organization in the provinces are forging ahead and a meeting of delegates was held in this connection on Sunday morning. Several informal gatherings with the A. I. C. C. delegates one also being held daily.

MAHARASHTRA RAJAKIYA SABHA

Reception To A.I.C.C. Members

Members of the A. I. C. C. from Bombay, Maharashtra, Berar, Marathi C.P. and Karnatak were entertained to tea by the Mahashtra Rajakiya Sabha on Sunday morning at the Saraswati Hall of the Hind Vidyalaya, Angre's Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Among those present were Messrs. Shanker Rao Deo, N. V. Gadgil, K. M. Jedhe, S. M. Joshi D. K. Kunte, Yalgi, Narayen Rao Joshi, Shirajirao Patwardhan and others.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi, President of the Sabha welcomed the guests in a suitable speech explaining the aims and objects of the Sabha. He said the Sabha was confined to members of the Congress, who believed that the freedom's battle could be won by that institution alone and to that end aspired to more Maharashtra to take its proper place in the battle.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo welcomed the formation of this body and left early for the Working Committee Meeting.

Mr. Gadgil addressing struck a different note, saying that the Sabha need not extend its activity beyond Bombay and suggesting that all its workers should direct their attention to the Bombay working class problems.

Messrs. Shiraji Rao Patwardhan, Prof D. R. Gharpure and M. V. Godbole also spoke.

ALL-INDIA CRIMINAL TRIBES' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the All India Criminal Tribes' Association was held under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney in the A.I.C.C. pandal at 12-30 on Sunday and the following resolutions were passed. Messrs Sidwa, M. N. Roy and Ananthasayanan Ayyangar were among those present.

The Committee accepted the draft of the "Habitual Offenders Reformative Act" prepared by Mr. V. Raghaviah the Secretary and requested all the Provincial Governments to repeal the much condemned Criminal Tribes Act and replace it by the above Act if necessary.

Another resolution requested the provincial Governments to discontinue the management of the Criminal Tribes' Settlements by the missionary and other proselytising agencies and take over the management thereof themselves.

The draft bill approved by the Committee seeks to restrict the provisions only to previously convicted offenders, to individuals and not to Tribes and provides for a judicial trial before registration with appeal to the District Judge.

The Secretary's report was accepted.

The following resolution was given notice of by Mr. Raghaviah to the A.I.C.C.:—

The Committee calls upon all Provincial Congress Ministries to repeal the universally condemned Criminal Tribes Act and suspend the enforcement of the Press Emergency Powers Act and the Criminal Amendment Act except when authorised to do so in specific cases by the respective Provincial Congress Committees.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN ALIBAG MURDER CASE

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 24.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, in a triel held at Alibag, acquitted Minashaw Ramrajkar, Ibrahim Ramrajkar and Suleman Ramrajkar, all of Thal Taluka Alibag, of an offence of the alleged murder of Shamji Ramrajkar. The accused were committed to the Alibag Sessions by the First Class Magistrate, Alibag, Mr. T. K. Tukol. The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that in October last the deceased was done to death by the three accused with bamboo sticks.

Messrs. Mustapha Faki, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Kolaba and Jamsetji Cursetji, Pleader, Alibag appeared for the crown and defence respectively.

RAJEN BABU AT KHADI BHANDAR.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will pay a visit to-day (Monday) to the Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, at 1 p.m.

A. I. STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference, which was originally timed to meet to-morrow and later at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, will now meet at 8 a.m. on Tuesday.—A. P.

HOW TO ACHIEVE LEFT UNITY

Bengal P. C. C. Vice-President's Programme

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A six-fold programme of organising youths, Labour, peasantry and the bourgeoisie, the conversion of the present leadership of the Congress into an anti-Imperialist People's Front and the rallying of the country round the demand for a Constituent Assembly is urged by Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and member of the A.I.C.C., in the course of a statement to the Press on a plan for achieving "Left" unity under the 'Forward Bloc.'

Mr. Ganguly urges that various Left elements in the country having divergent aims it is necessary that a common agreed programme should be evolved with opposition to British Imperialism as its common denominator and which would reconcile the aims of every Left group. He bases his programme on the local and national demands of the groups and strength of the forces available as well as the expediency of the proposals put forward.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

"Karachi-Panjgur lines right from 23rd. Panjgur, Turbat and Gwadur traffic normal."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939

THE A. I. C. C. MEETING

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been far from the stormy one some feared it would be. There has doubtless been keen discussion on controversial point, but it has been carried on without any bitterness. This is due mainly to the studiously conciliatory attitude of the Working Committee, well illustrated by the President's admirable appeal to all sections of the House to forget all petty differences and present a united front against common difficulties. In certain cases the Committee was too readily accommodating. For instance, when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia moved a somewhat needless amendment to the resolution on Indians in South Africa and it was supported by Pandit Jawaharlal, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai readily accepted the amendment though he realised and pointed out the difficulties likely to be created by it. It was only when Gandhiji more clearly and fully explained the difficulties after the amended resolution had been passed that Pandit Jawaharlal himself realised that the amendment was undesirable. Promptly enough, the subject was reconsidered and the Working Committee's original resolution was passed without the amendment.

Accommodating Spirit

The same accommodating spirit was shown by the Working Committee in the case of the proposed amendments to the Congress constitution. This was most notable in its decision to drop its previous recommendation to extend the present ban on communal organisations to non-communal ones. The President explained that, though the proposed extension was intended to be an emergency safeguard to be used only when absolutely necessary, the Working Committee had agreed, in view of certain fears and suspicions about its possible abuse, "not to press for the change in the A.I.C.C." as it desired "that the constitution as amended should be worked with the goodwill and co-operation of all concerned." Then, again, from the fact that, in moving seriatim the recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee, the one to substitute the single distributive vote in place of the single transferable one was not moved when its turn came. The Working Committee has dropped the recommendation. Here again the Committee's wisdom is certainly commendable.

Need For Goodwill

A minor controversy which ran it full course and ended in a somewhat close division was with regard to the Constitution Sub-Committee's amendment to Article V (a) of the constitution. The existing clause provides as follows: "No Members shall be entitled to exercise his vote at any election unless he has been continuously on a Congress Register for 3 months prior to the date of the election." The Sub-Committee recommended the extension of the period to 12 months. As this was more a question of detail than of principle, the Working Committee refrained from giving a lead in the matter. But the President made it clear at the very outset that even if the extended period was accepted it would not be possible to give effect to the change this year and it could come into effect only next year. After a lengthy debate the longer period was accepted by the House by a small majority of 119 votes against 87. One wonders why an attempt was not made to secure an acceptable compromise on the basis of six months. However, it is something that there has been no bitterness regarding the constitutional changes and it may be presumed that the recommendation still to be considered will also be disposed of in a spirit of goodwill. Only in such a spirit can a constitution be worked successfully. We share the hope of the President and of the Working Committee that every Congressman "will give his co-operation in making the Congress as fit instrument for the service of the nation."

The Tragic Irony

Addressing a Conservative rally at Cardiff, Mr. Neville Chamberlain regarded it as an irony of fate that he, the man who had been consistently proclaiming himself "a man of peace," should have "hardly ever been free from anxiety caused by the aggressive action of others." The worse irony of fate, and very much tragic, is that blissfully complacent about his disastrous policy, Mr. Chamberlain should still fail to learn the lesson of the anxiety that has been pursuing him inexorably. The "aggressive actions of others" have taught him nothing; for Mr. Chamberlain persists in assuring them appealingly of his "bona fides" and even goes so far as to insinuate openly that he would not be averse from indulging the demands of the aggressors for "change" meaning, obviously, thereby that they could have a great proportion of what they want in Europe if only they gave him some sort of promise that they would not be too blatantly aggressive.

This is an outrageous scandal because it amounts to a treacherous bribe to Germany and Italy. Few things are most amazing in contemporary history than Mr. Chamberlain's continued efforts to revive his policy of realism and appeasement in spite of rude disillusionments which he himself confesses. Mr. Chamberlain still longs for an understanding with Germany and Italy. His partiality for anti-democratic reaction and Fascism is by no means dead. For, it is an illuminating commentary on the mentality of the British Premier that, while he eloquently pleaded with Germany and Italy, he had not one word to say in his speech about Russia or the Anglo-Russian negotiations which, with a staggeringly sublime disregard for realities and consequences, he is obstinately—and it appears as if effectively too—sabotaging.

Britain And Japan

The Japanese have eaten their ultimatum to foreign ships in Swatow with noticeable haste. The collapse of their defiance is almost amusing. But, more important still, it shows clearly that the bully scuttles away in the face of firmness. The American lead has furnished a lesson. Have the British learnt it? The question is difficult to answer. For harrassments and outrageous indignities to which Britishers in Tientsin have been subjected and which should have been regarded as intolerable long ago, still continue. And they have so far provoked nothing more serious than verbal protests. In England Mr. Chamberlain speaks with cautious and "statesmanlike" indignation about them and simultaneously makes a virtual promise that all the enormities perpetrated by the Japanese will more or less, be forgotten if Japan agrees to confine the issue to the original subject of dispute. The hopeful feature of the situation, however, is that Mr. Chamberlain appears to have rejected the other demands of the Japanese. But it is to be noted that Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to negotiate the surrender of the four alleged "assassins."

Facts Behind Tientsin Blockade

By H. N. Brailsford

"Where," the untravelled reader may ask, "is this place called Tientsin?" I have never been there, but the suspicion has grown in my mind during the past week that it may be a suburb of Berlin.

I feel a moral conviction that it is not very far from Danzig. If you reject this intelligent guess, then I venture the alternative suggestion that it may be a frontier town of Slovakia close to the Polish border.

The maps, indeed, may convey another impression. But the world's surface has shrunk since most of them were published. The globe we used at school did not then turn on the Rome-Berlin Axis, and the Far East is not quite so "far" as it used to be.

Let me put my question in plain English. Is this incident at Tientsin a local quarrel, or is it a move in a game that has the world for chess-board?

I do not pretend to know whether it was arranged between the Japanese General Staff and their comrades in Berlin, but it will certainly influence the game of power-politics in Europe as directly as it affects the standing and prospects of the British Empire in Asia.

Who Was Mr. Cheng?

The local quarrel is already a secondary matter that will soon be forgotten. Who actually murdered Mr. Cheng? Why trouble to inquire? Several hundred million Chinamen would have been proud to murder him, if they had had the chance.

Who was he, then? Merely a corrupt minor official who sold himself to the "reformed" for puppet Government of Peking, run in the Japanese interest.

It has no willing subjects. It seemed, however, to the British authorities of the Concession that there was no evidence against the four Chinese whom the Japs accused—none, that is to say, save what had been extracted by torture.

They refused, therefore, to surrender these men, and alike from the standpoint of humanity and of self-respect they acted rightly.

They then proposed a reasonable solution; they would accept the findings of a mixed Anglo-Japanese Court of Inquiry under a neutral American chairman.

But already the Japanese had begun the blockade of the Concession. They proposed to make life unbearable for its inhabitants, if they resisted, and to destroy their prestige if they should give way.

If this had happened in the last century, it would certainly have been treated as an act of war. With no conception of peaceful relations can its insolence and brutality be reconciled.

Earlier affronts—the wounding of the British Ambassador, the sinking of the American gunboat "Panay", with several murderous attacks by Japanese troops on British subjects—these could be explained away, however insincerely, as accidents.

But this blockade is a deliberate act of official policy for which the Tokyo Government is as much responsible as the soldiers on the spot.

What Japan Wants

The first intention of this outrage was, doubtless, to weaken British authority within the British Concession. There are now left only two of these relics of the older Imperialism—the other is at Canton—but they are still an affront to Chinese pride.

So soon as a free China lives again, its own mistress and at peace, the last of these stolen citadels of privilege should be restored to her.

But to hand them over either directly to Japan or indirectly to a puppet administration would be the worse service we could render the Chinese nation.

The immediate purpose of the Japanese is doubtless to strengthen the virtual trading monopoly to which they aspire, more especially in North China.

They are attempting to develop its production of raw materials, notably cotton and iron under their own semi-official Trusts. If they can ever subdue China it will be their policy there, as in Manchukuo, to freeze out their Western rivals.

The first obvious step is to dominate the foreign concessions and the international settlements.

The second and more important purpose of this blockade is to compel Great Britain to "co-operate" in the Japanese conquest of China. The phrase used to convey this is, that we must recognise "the New Order in the Far East", by which is meant, of course, the unlimited hegemony of Japan, economic as well as military.

Tokyo, it seems, has something quite definite in its mind. The British Government has done little to delay the coming of the "New Order". But one good deed it has to its account.

From 1935 onwards it has helped the Chinese Republic to maintain its credit and its currency, with the result that even now, after it has lost the revenues of the Treaty Ports and endured the invasion of 12 of its 18 provinces, it is still able to buy arms abroad.

Even in the occupied territory and in the foreign concessions its currency is still the accepted medium of exchange, which European banks will receive rather than the notes of Japan's puppet Government.

If, by a blockade of Tientsin and by threats of action still more drastic, the Japanese could compel the British Government to withdraw its financial support from Chiang-Kai-shek, they would be appreciably nearer to their goal of conquest.

If the finances of the Republic collapsed, it would then have to depend solely on the help which Russia can give under great geographical difficulties.

Axis Team-Work

These then, are the ends, perfectly intelligible in themselves which Japan is following to serve her own interests. Is that all?

The clue to the wider play of her calculations may lie in the terms used to describe her attitude, the other day, to the evolution of the Comintern Pact into a military alliance.

The Emperor, it was said, had intervened, and the civilian

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5.)

"PERSIST," Japan may be saying to us, "in this Russian alliance, and we will liquidate what is left of British power and wealth in the Far East. In any case it rests only on sufferance.

"Abandon Moscow, recognize our New Order, throw China to the wolves, and some modest share will be left to you. We may one day permit you to invest in China under our control."—

H. N. Brailsford

I Cover The Town

By D. F. KARAKA

Covering town these days consists chiefly of sweating in the sweltering heat of the A. I. C. C. pandal watching hour after hour drag past monotonously with amendments cropping up on various articles of the Congress constitution. In fact the only item of interest from the press point of view appears to be the shouting young man on the first day of the session, who was quickly removed from the premises. It was time we had some excitement. After all, the ten and twenty-five rupee ticket; holders have to be considered. The trouble about this A.I.C.C. meeting has been that it is too dignified. Subhas Chandra Bose has not come up to expectations with a fiery speech. Also the tact with which the President conducts the meeting makes it impossible for anyone to create any trouble. It may be alright for the prestige of the Congress, but what about the box-office? I suggest that someone should make some allegations against someone else on this last day and then may be Govind Vallabh Pant will be aroused from his slumber to draft some "conciliatory" resolution such as he drafted at Tripuri.

* * *

Last week I had occasion to review a book called "The Indian Bastille" by B. K. Sinha. I began my review by saying that in the India of a few years ago, this book would certainly have been banned. I was not wrong because Bengal—which is symbolic of the India of a few years ago and still backward in the march of time—has banned the book. Strange that Bengal, the home and fountain-head of the terrorist movement in India, should ban a book written by a revolutionary, whereas the rest of India has allowed it to stay. It shows that the Congress Ministries have a broader outlook than that of a Ministry of mediocrity such as exists in Bengal. But to go back to the book—last night there turned up a young man who took me slightly by surprise. He was the author of the book. I had expected to find a revolutionary look different from Mr. B. K. Sinha—or rather I should say Comrade Sinha. He had normal hair, no broad-rimmed black hat, no red-cloak, and, as far as I was aware, he did not even have a bomb under his coat. On the contrary he was the sort of young man, whom I would have picked for a job if I was the head of any big organisation. He must have been very young when he went to gaol. He is still young now and it was a welcome surprise to see that the man in him has not yet been crushed. On the contrary, I saw in him the hope which is dead in many of us, who have never gone to gaol, and to whom life has often seemed a bore. He was obviously racing with time to recapture many lost moments of his youth. It would be a pity if he strained too much at that, because I feel that the experience he has had is one, which in spite of all its hardships is worth its weight in gold in terms of character. Mr. Sinha will find this out for himself, when, after years, much of the bitterness (which must be in him because of the circumstances in which he has lived the last nine years) will mellow. It is refreshing to meet young men of my generation who have done something in life. Mr. Sinha should go far—if he is willing to wait for the opportunities that are bound to come to him in life. And I say this meaning well and without

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking . . .

A Noble Example

Though, under the prohibition rules, the Archbishop of Bombay is permitted, as a European, to use certain prescribed quantity of liquor, he has pledged himself not to use the permit allowed to him. "I give this pledge", he says, "on account of my strong conviction that a temperance campaign is indeed needed". Stressing the difference between prohibition and temperance, he adds: "What I cannot admit is that such a campaign can be based on the doctrine that drink (not drunkenness) is evil." His Grace's example, however, aims at something greater than temperance. It aims at complete, though voluntary, abstinence. He had made this pledge several days ago when he wrote to Gandhiji supporting voluntary abstinence rather than prohibition. Lest it should be supposed that that pledge was conditional on the Congress dropping prohibition, he has renewed it and stated it to be unconditional. It is a noble example, indeed, and deserves to be emulated by other Europeans as far as possible.

Congress Premiers' Conferences

Conferences of Congress Premiers like the one which will meet in the city to-day deserve to be held more frequently than has been possible so far. They will facilitate splendid solution of common problems like prohibition, jail reform, labour reform, new taxation etc. Though complete uniformity is not possible among all Congress provinces in the details of the policies with regard to these problems, a fair measure of co-ordination and uniformity is possible in the general policies, and this can be ensured by frequent meetings either of the Premiers or the Ministers concerned. For instance, all Congress Ministers should devise common measures to complete their prohibition programmes in three years as suggested by Gandhiji. In no case should the question of revenue be responsible for extending the period

Indian States

Some revealing statistics about Indian States have been made easily accessible by the publication of "What Are The Indian States"? a pamphlet just published by the Research Bureau, All India States' Peoples' Conference, Allahabad. It is the first of a series of pamphlets to be issued by this Bureau, designed to convey to the public some necessary but not easily accessible information about our States. It contains four tables of the 584 States in the country, the first being in alphabetical order, and the other three being arranged according to population revenue and area. In a foreword to the pamphlet Pandit Jawaharlal, President of the States' Peoples' Conference, rightly points out that to consider the problem of the States scientifically and methodically we must have some precise knowledge of the necessary facts and data. The present pamphlet contains in its hundred and odd pages much illuminating information about the less known aspects of the States problem.

Revealing Statistics

Some of the figures in the pamphlets are, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observes, "extra-ordinarily" revealing. A vast majority of the States are extremely small. 517 out of the 584 States have a combined annual revenue of 600 lakhs of rupees, and of these 171 States have a combined revenue of only six and a half lakhs of rupees, the average per State working out at less than Rs. 4,000. Nominally the revenue supports sanitation, education as well as the ruling house. In reality the bulk of it goes to the private purse of the ruler. These small States raise a problem of their own in connection with the wider problem of responsible Government for the whole country or any scheme of Federation The eighth session of the All-India States People's Conferenc held at Ludhiana in February last recognised the urgency of this problem and recommended that all States with a population below 20 lakhs or an annual revenue of less than Rs. 50 lakhs,—certainly not too high limits—should be amalgamated with the neighbouring provinces. The figures in the pamphlet show that if this resolution is given effect to, only 21 States will remain as separate units.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

What some people know about driving an automobile would fill a book—and what they don't know about it helps to fill the morgue.

Turn about is fair play. If a girl steals a young man's heart she should not be alarmed if he steals a kiss.

Many a man never gets on the popular side until he joins the silent majority.

If a man is a financial success people overlook the means that made him so.

Those who would paint the town red must begin with plenty of long green.

If a girl doesn't like flattery it's because she doesn't get enough to spoil her.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, June 24.

"Perhaps it is an example of the irony of fate that during the last 12 months, I who so often proclaimed myself a man of peace and have made such strenuous efforts to preserve it have hardly ever been free from anxiety caused by the aggressive action of others, in one or the other part of the world," declared Mr. Chamberlain, addressing an open-air Conservative demonstration at Cadiff.

—Reuter.

* * * *

In a statement read before the A.-I. C. C. the Working Committee hopes that "a joint endeavour will be made to lessen the spirit of faction within the Congress and in the country."

Shame! shame! How can "true unity"—or words to that effect—be achieved without forwarding the spirit of faction?

* * * *

"Methinks Mahatmaji, you are relying too much on British protection"—Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

The news, however, lacks confirmation that he has administered a severe rebuke to his anti-prohibition friends for demonstrating their feelings with the Union Jack and the British National Anthem.

* * * *

Speaking on behalf of—well, Syria, of course—the spokesman of France is reported to have informed the Mandates Commission that "Syrians fear a further spread of the influence of the Rome-Berlin Axis in the Mediterranean and favours a definite counter-acting policy."

And they heartily welcome, don't they, the definite counteracting policy which France has adopted, namely the suppression of Syrians and denial of their rights.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is the subject of ridicule, says a Berlin message.

Like the rest of the world, the Nazis, too, are suspicious of Mr. Chamberlain. They want his realism in realistic language before they agree to entertain his new offer of submission.

* * * *

"We ask for nothing better of Germany than friendship and relations of a good neighbour", declares a colleague of Mr. Chamberlain.

We do condemn Germany's refusal to respond particularly when it has been proved beyond doubt that "we" have always been only too willing to give her in return and even in advance nothing less that than other people's property to any extent provided only that "our" interests are not seriously touched and the "colonies" are let alone.

* * * *

"Like all people who are slow to anger, once angered we are difficult to appease . . ." solemnly threatens the same Right Honourable Gentlemen.

But, of course, even more difficult to anger.

By the way, the report *may* be quite true that the dozen or so of Britons who were "stripped to the skin" abused and otherwise insulted at Tientsin are wondering as to what will anger the British Government.

* * *

ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT EXTENDS

Demonstration Outside Consulate In Tsingtao

—Headlines.

May it extend further and may the Japanese continue increasingly to render such useful services to the cause of anti-aggression! Amen!

* * * *

Excitedly the manufacturer of the world's greatest insect exterminating powder burst into his export office.

"Hey", he bellowed, "have we got an agency in Egypt?"

"Why—er—no, sir."

"Well, why haven't we?" I saw a film of them pyramids last night, and it said they was covered with millions of hieroglyphics."

More Indignities On Britons

Officer Who Wanted To Enter Japanese Area Turns Back

TIENTSIN, June 24.

JAPANESE sentries are continuing the campaign of humiliating Britons before the eyes of the foreign population. After being made to stand in a queue for seventy minutes in boiling sun, two Britons were to-day forced to strip naked.

BRITISH OFFICER TURNS BACK

The guards made their first attempt to search a British officer. The officer who was in uniform was trying to enter the Japanese Concession, but on hearing of the Japanese demand, he ordered his soldier-driver to turn back.—Reuter.

NO QUESTION OF COMPENSATION

Britain And France Must Throw Colonies Into Redistribution Pool, Says Nazi Spokesman

BERLIN, June 24.

There can be no question of compensation, commented a Whilhelmstrasse spokesman with reference to Mr. Pirow's Lydenburg speech.

He added that Germany demanded the return of her former Colonial possessions and only then would Germany be ready to discuss redistribution of all Colonial possessions.

BUT FRANCE AND BRITAIN MUST THROW THEIR OWN COLONIES INTO THE REDISTRIBUTION POOL, for, without it no redistribution could be made.—Reuter.

BETRAYAL OF MANDATE

Rome Press Furious Over Return Of Sanjak

ROME, June 25.

The Press greets the cession of the Sanjak of Alexandretta by France with angry comments.

The Newspapers unanimously denounce the agreement as "a betrayal of the powers of the Mandate and an action hostile to Italy."

The "Popolo d'Italia" compares France's action in favour of Turkey with repeated "nevers" of French Government regarding Italy's claims.—Reuter.

PREPARATORY TO "THETIS" INQUIRY

Justice Bucknell To Visit

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Justice Bucknell is visiting Portsmouth to-morrow prior to opening of inquiry into loss of submarine "Thetis". With him, will be Captain Menzies an experienced submarine Officer who had been appointed as one of assessors for the inquiry. They will lunch with Rear Admiral Watson, Rear Admiral commanding the submarines at Blockhouse which is his headquarters of the British Submarine Service.

Mr. Justice Bucknell will be shown the demonstration of Davis escape apparatus in special training tank, and in the afternoon, he will be taken to see the sister ship of 'Thetis'. There is no question of any sea trip in a submarine.—B. O. W.

"THETIS" INQUIRY PRELIMINARIES

LONDON, June 25

A demonstration of the Davis Escape apparatus was given to Justice Bucknill, who will conduct the "Thetis" inquiry, when he visited the submarine headquarters at Fort Block House, Gosport, in order to familiarise himself with the conditions of working of submarines. The demonstration was carried out in a great glass tank at the bottom of which was a watertight chamber and a Conning tower was taken from an old submarine. A number of men dressed in bathing suits and Davis Apparatus entered the chamber in turns. The chamber was flooded when the hatch was opened and Justice Bucknill through the glass walls saw the men shot to the surface just as they would if they were actually escaping from a sunken submarine.

Justice Bucknill subsequently visited the Portsmouth dockyard and thoroughly inspected the submarine "Triumph" which was a sistership of the "Thetis."—Reuter.

NOTED GEOLOGIST DEAD

Dame Maria Ogilvie Gorden

LONDON, June 25.

The death has occurred of Dame Maria Ogilvie Gordon.—Reuter.

(Mrs. Maria M. Ogilvie Gordon the well-known geologist, was graduated D.Sc. from the London University in 1893 and studied Geology and Palaeontology at the Munich University (1891-95) and was awarded the Ph.D. degree with the highest honours in 1900 when the degree was for the first time conferred by that University on women. She was President of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland (1916-20) she was awarded a Lyell Medal and grant from Lyell Geological Fund in 1932, and contributed many new observations regarding the Geology of South Tyrol. She also investigated the microscopical structure of the skeleton of corals, both fossil and recent. She was the author of several publications, including Coral in the Dolomites (1894), The Geological structure of Monzoni and Fassa (1902-3), Geology of Pieve, St. Cassian and Cortina (1932).

NAZI SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOUR

Women's Leader's Call To Fair Sex

BERLIN, June 25.

The Reich Women's Leader has issued an order to German women and girls to give their spare time for light agricultural work to help counteract the acute shortage of agricultural labour.

It is understood that 80,000 Slovakians, 30,000 Italians and numbers of Hungarians, Bulgarians and Dutch will be employed for this year's harvest.—Reuter.

GUILLOTINING AND PRESS

PARIS, June 24.

Among the decrees signed by the President to-day is one suppressing publicity on executions by guillotine.

This subject was brought into great prominence on Saturday last, when guillotining Weidmann was described with every morbid detail in many newspapers.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SYRIA AND SANJAK.

DAMASCUS, June 25.

Shahbandar, political Opposition leader, has issued a manifesto stating that Syria "does not recognise" the transfer of the Sanjak of Alexandretta an agreement on which was entered into without the knowledge of Syria, and calls for June 24 to be kept as a day of mourning.—Reuter.

BELGIAN GRAND PRIX.

BRUSSELS June 25.

Hermann Lang (Germany) driving a Mercedes won the Belgian Grand Prix, 33 laps, totalling 310 miles, in three hours 20 minutes 21.1 seconds, his average speed being 101.348 miles an hour.

Rudolf Hasse, driving an Autounion was second. Manfred Von Brauchitsch driving a Mercedes was third.

Richard Seaman the sole Briton driving a Mercedes crashed during the 22nd lap when he was leading. He fractured an arm and was seriously burned.—Reuter.

WOOING THE BEAR...
"BUT DON'T YOU KNOW, DARLING, THAT I DID NOT ALWAYS MEAN WHAT I SAID?"
GERMAN TRADE MISSION TO RUSSIA..
750,000,000 MARKS CREDIT OFFER
SAD

(Special for The "Chronicle")

Moscow Talks And France

Bonnet Less Optimistic About Their Outcome

PARIS, June 24.

The general feeling here regarding the progress of Anglo-Franco-Russian negotiations is less optimistic than it was recently.

The developments in these negotiations were reviewed by M. Bonnet at to-day's Council of Ministers.

HUNT FOR LOCAL SOLUTION

The question of the Far East was also discussed and M. Bonnet emphasised the solidarity of Britain and France especially regarding the situation in Tientsin. He added that Britain had not advised the French Government of any concrete plan for a reprisal since London was still waiting to know what were the intentions of the Japanese Government.

The French Government hoped especially in the light of recent attitude of the American Government that the affair could be settled locally.—Reuter.

HEADLEY'S SOUND INNINGS

Hits 13 Fours: Copson Takes 5 Wickets For 85

LONDON, June 25.

In the first day's match between England and the West Indies, the visitors made 277 in the first innings. The home team in reply had made 11 for no loss.

Headley hit 13 fours. Barrow, who was joined by Martindale, was out l.b.w. to Copson, for two (261|8), Martindale was similarly out to Wright for 22 (276|9). He had hit one six and two fours. Clarke, the last man in, was bowled by Bowes, for one, Hylton remaining not out with two.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bowes 26.4.5.86.3, Copson 24.2.85.5, Wright 13.1.52.2, Veriety 16.3.24.0.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S CLUB FINALS

LONDON, June 24.

In Queen Club in men's doubles final J. S. Olliff (Great Britain) and Von Cramm beat Ian Collins and R. K. Tinkler (Great Britain) 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Women's Doubles: Mrs. D. B. Andrus (United States) and Madame S. Henrotin (France) beat Miss A. M. Yorke (Great Britain) and Mlle. Jedrzejowska 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles: E. T. Cooke and Mrs. S. P. Fabyan (United States) beat Robertriggs (United States) and Mlle. Jedrzejowska 9-7, 7-2.—Reuter.

MARK GERTLER DEAD

LONDON, June 24.

The death has occurred of the well-known artist Mark Gertler. He was commissioned in 1931 by the Empire Marketing Board to paint three panels for posters advertising empire fruit.—Reuter.

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from page 6)

that pompous patronage of which it savours.

* * *

Interviewed by me, a prominent member of the Forward Bloc, said. "I don't know what our policy is or what we stand for, but I know that the future of India lies in our hands." In aeronautical terms this is called "Blind Flying." After which I expect to meet an equally intelligent rightist who will say: "I don't know what the Forward Bloc stands for but I am against it."

REFORMS COMMITTEE STALEMATE

Tax On Professions May Spell Disaster To Rajkot Trade

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 24.

Lately the attitude of Rajkot State authorities has been subjected to considerable criticism in all sections of the public. Innumerable instances of the repressive policy of the State have been responsible for various rumours, which are not altogether baseless. People have been viewing with grave concern the work done by the Reforms Committee so far. Inquiries in informed circles indicate that there has not been any material progress; and the two sub-committees, appointed from within the members of the Reforms Committee, have not gone beyond what they had done, at the time of adjournment of the Reforms Committee.

TAX ON PROFESSIONS.

Various taxes, it is reported, are being introduced to raise the income of the State. Over and above increase in the fees of the 'sanads' of lawyers, and inflicting licence-fees on the practising dentists, it is said, that almost all professions in the State limits will be taxed. If this scheme really materialises, as reported by authentic sources, there is likely to be an unprecedented setback in the trade and commerce of Rajkot.

The thriving business of estate and property, including land purchases is showing a considerable decline. To add to such stalemate conditions at present prevailing, the policy contemplated to be pursued by the present regime, will, it is feared, permanently ruin the prosperity of Rajkot.

MAHATMA'S NEW TECHNIQUE AND VIRAWALA.

Apropos of the application of Gandhiji's new technique, Durbar Virawala has failed to respond in the right spirit. If one tries to go deep into the root cause of discontent, it can be seen that other officials than Durbar Virawala are more responsible. Durbar Virawala does not realise that he should dispense with the services of some higher officials who are openly not executing orders issued by Durbar Virawala himself.

DHEBAR-SARDAR-MAHATMA TALKS

BOMBAY, June 25.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, leader of Rajkot, had a 45 minutes' talk with Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel yesterday regarding the Rajkot situation. He will meet Gandhiji and Sardarji again.—United Press.

Fr. Club Championship Suppressed

MARSEILLES, June 25

The French Rugby Federation Congress has decided to suppress the French Club Championship, which the British Unions declare to be responsible for rough play and to establish six Regional Leagues of which the members will be permitted to organise tournaments provided they are not conducted on an elimination basis.

During the course of the Congress, the hope was expressed that these decisions would facilitate speedy resumption of relations with the British Union.—Reuter

SEQUEL TO BAN ON I. R. A.

Police Clash With Demonstrators: Union Jack Slashed

DUBLIN, June 25.

There was considerable police and military activity throughout the country, following the banning of the Irish Republican Army and the prohibition of the pilgrimage to Bodenstown. There was excitement in the capital and the streets were crowded in anticipation of demonstrations against the recent legislation.

A party of 200 members of the Belfast I.R.A. arrived by train, carrying banners and many of them in uniform. A skirmish followed the police attempt to seize the banners. The standard-bearers escaped. A party of youths assembled in military formation, marched through the streets and a meeting was held outside the general post-office, without further police interference. Attempts were made to destroy a huge Union Jack, which defied attempts to burn or tear it, and had to be slashed with knives.—Reuter's Special.

"Lynch Them" Demand From West End Mob Sequel To Explosions

LONDON, June 25.

Fresh outbreaks of I. R. A. terrorism occurred in London late last night, this time against banks. Within a space of 90 minutes, there were at least five serious explosions in the West End resulting in ten cases of injury, some of which were serious. Four bank offices were badly damaged and the contents of a pillar box were fired by incendiary bombs. The front of a bank premises in Park Lane was blown out by force of an explosion.

"LYNCH THEM" DEMAND

Astonishing scenes occurred in Piccadilly circus where thousands of people, drawn from theatreland by the roar of an explosion, broke through the police cordon shouting "lynch them" when they realised the number of people injured. Mounted and other police patrolled the West End throughout the night, following the explosion. A number of men were taken to police stations for questioning. There were huge traffic jams and the territorials assisted the police to control traffic.—Reuter.

Police Vigilance Follows Ban On I. R. A.

DUBLIN, June 24.

There was much police vigilance in Eire, to-day, following the banning of the I. R. A. and I. R. A. parade at Wolfetone's grave of Bodenstown, Kildare, to-morrow. The police division of Kildare has been strongly reinforced, whilst adequate military forces stand by in Curragh Camp, a short distance away. All special trains ordered by the I. R. A. have been cancelled by order of the police.—Reuter.

THREE EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON

LONDON, June 24.

Three explosions occurred in the heart of London late this evening. At least three persons were injured, and one taken to hospital as the result of an explosion in Piccadilly Circus about 21.000 hours G.M.T.

All traffic was stopped in Piccadilly Circus by an explosion about 21.00 G.M.T. in which a shop window was shattered. One person is believed to have been injured. Enormous crowds gathered and broke through the police cordon.

The second explosion occurred about an hour later in Piccadilly and the third almost immediately afterwards at Oldwych, as the result of which at least six were injured and four men taken away in ambulance.

Three men are being questioned by the police.—Reuter.

King's Veterinary Surgeon Dead

LONDON, June 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Frederick Hobday.—Reuter.

(Sir Frederick was Hon. Veterinary Surgeon to King and Principal and Dean of Royal Veterinary Colleges, London.)

A Denial About Balkan Defensive Pact

BUCHAREST, June 25.

The report that M. Gafencu is preparing a new Balkan Defensive Pact is denied in semi-official quarters. It is stated that the aims and results of M. Gafencu's recent visits to Ankara and Athens were clearly and completely set forth the communiques issued at the time.—Reuter.

Establishing A Peaceful World

Chamberlain Clarifies Britain's Aim

LONDON, June 21.

"Sometimes," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "we are described as one of the haves as opposed to the have not countries. It kas of course true that the British Flag flew over a large portion of the earth's surface; yet no historian who took a full and impartial account of the fact would say that we have treated our Colowho possessions as a field to be exploited and plundered in the interests of the Mother Country. On the contrary we have gradually evolved a principle that we have acted as trustees with the intention of helping a more backward race to improve their own conditions and to take an increasing part in the work of Government, until ultimately they stood on their own feet and governed themselves.

It was in this spirit that we have administered the mandates entrusted to us and the Colonies for which we are responsible, and though no doubt we have made mistakes we have endeavoured to learn from our errors. It was in this spirit that we have framed and passed the Government of India Act, and again in this spirit we have developed the final conception of Dominion Status within the Empire. These sister nations are still united by allegiance to the King, and this unity of thought and sentiment has made the British Empire to-day one of the great bulwarks of peace since all the world knew that it is to the establishment and maintenance of peace that our united efforts will always be devoted."

EVENTS IN FAR EAST.

"Meanwhile," Mr. Chamberlain continued," we have been reminded that Europe is not the only centre of disturbance by recent events in the Far East. A local dispute between ourselves and the Japanese over alleged complicity of certain Chinese in a murder has been followed by a blockade of British and French Concessions in Tientsin and the highhanded, and insulting treatment of British subjects by the Japanese soldiers. The matter has been further complicated by public statements by some Japanese officials to put forth far-reaching and quite inadmissable claims for the alteration of their foreign policy, which, we and other governments have hitherto followed in these regions. Upto the present, no formal claims of this character have been put forward by the Japanese Government, and if the issue is confined to the original subject of dispute it ought to be possible to settle it by negotiation. But I am bound to add that no British Government can tolerate that its nationals should be subjected to such treatment as we have heard of in Tientsin and no British Government could submit to dictation from another Power as to its foreign policy and I trust, therefore, that we are right in supposing that no such intention is in the mind of the Japanese Government; and that it has no intention of condoning up the group of acts of its soldiers and no intention of challenging the rights and interests of the British people in China."

REAL TRAGEDY!

"There is no revenue obtainable from guns, bombing aeroplanes or even steel shelters," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and some day when this insane process of accumulating means of destroying one another comes to an end, all nations which have taken part in it will have to find other means of providing employment and revenue necessary to meet charges of their debts. The real tragedy of the situation seems that the future of Europe is being poisoned to-day by means of propagation of false and unfounded suspicions. The German people for instance are being drenched day and night with assertions that Great Britain is planning to encircle them and encirclement, they are told, means a denial to them of a natural and legitimate expansion of their trade and exercise of gradually increasing economic pressure designed to lower their standards of life till they are finally crushed and helpless.

BRITAIN'S AIM?

What a grotesque travesty of the attitude of this country? The aim of our foreign policy is now, as always, to establish a peaceful world where each nation can pursue its occupation in security and confidence. In such a world we can see great prospects for expansion of German industry and employment of German workers for every country to-day needs goods and equipment such as German and British industries are particularly well able to supply.

In a world in which confidence had been restored, our two countries could well co-operate in developing the resources which still lie latent and which would bring in a return of solid value to both. But such a happy future must remain a dream until Germany is ready to drop her unjust suspicion of others and show that she is sincerely ready to talk reason with reasonable people.—Reuter.

GOEBBELS RIDICULES PREMIER'S SPEECH

"We Want No Promises From London But Deeds"

COLOGNE, June 25.

Mr. Chamberlain's Cardiff speech has provided Dr. Goebbels with a theme for an address at a Nazi Party meeting. "We want no promises from London but deeds," he declared. "If affairs come to a crisis we are ready to take the risk and follow the Government, because he who does not gamble cannot win. If the British Ministers threaten that does not matter to us. There is no force behind their threats. The Japanese can strip the British naked and they can do nothing. Once the Kaiser, the army and the nation were all done away with. That happened once, but will never happen again."—Reuter.

BERLIN FURIOUS

BERLIN, June 24.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is the subject of ridicule.

A German news agency has issued a short excerpt interspersed with ironical remarks, one of which says: "These are the same siren calls in which the German people have already trusted once and paid with years of the most bitter disappointment."

The semi-official "Deutschedienst" news service says: "The speech contains a few references to the possibility of valuable cooperation with the Reich, which have roused utmost suspicion that London, in view of Moscow's high price, desires to keep the door ajar."—Reuter

Yankee Clipper

SHEDIAC, June 24.

The "Yankee Clipper" arrived here and is staying overnight owing to adverse weather conditions.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Newspaper At Sea

It is not long since a humorist told the world that British people live on stews and news.

It is not true, of course, but there is an element of truth in it—and there is no denying that the British public as a whole would probably languish more without news than without food.

Take away our newspapers, and we should be lost. It is true even when we are at sea; and to-day, so hungry is the world, that passengers on board our larger liners expect to have their newspaper on the breakfast table just as every titled gentleman in England's green and pleasant land takes "The Times" with his morning coffee.

The great Atlantic liners from the "Queen Mary" downwards all publish a morning newspaper—and if only we stop to think about it, the wonder of it must impress us . . . that people midway between Europe and America can pick up the morning's paper as they go down to breakfast, reading in comfort what happened at the other side of the world an hour or two before. With wireless it is a simple matter for the liner to gather news; and with linotypes and printers and great machines capable of handling thousands of copies an hour, each liner is a floating printing works, and papers are published on board as regularly as in London or Sidney.

Thus the newspaper world serves up to ravenous people its daily ration of news on land and sea. It is no small achievement.

"WE MUST HAVE CONTROL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION"

Let Dr. Jivraj Mehta Or Dr. B. C. Roy Be Elected President

DR. SATYAPAL'S LETTER TO RAJEN BABU COMMENDING BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S EXAMPLE

LAHORE, June 24.

An appeal to the Congress Governments to ensure the election of a Nationalist President to the Medical Council of India by nominating to the Council this year representatives, who would support the national cause, is contained in a letter addressed to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, by Dr. Satyapal dealing with the composition and working of the Medical Council.

Dr. Satyapal says that the Congress Working Committee which is now meeting in Bombay should actively interest itself "in tackling this vital problem of national importance."

Dr. Satyapal writes: "The Congress stands for independence. The acceptance of office by it in certain provinces can only be for the attainment of the ideal, and not for compromising it in any way. Capturing the maximum amount of power directly or indirectly attainable under the Government of India Act and utilising it to promote the urge for freedom is the clear duty of every provincial Government run by the Congress.

STANDARDISATION OF MEDICAL FEDERATION.

"It is also the duty of these Governments to gain control of such institutions at the centre as they can and adminiter them in a manner consistent with national honour. The Medical Council of India is one such institution. It is concerned with the standardisation of medical education in India and arranging reciprocal recognition of Indian medical qualifications abroad. That this Council does not discharge the letter function in a manner consistent with the honour and prestige of India is well-known. That it functions merely as a vassal organisation subservient to the Geeral Medical Counril of Great Britain is also common knowledge. The Council acts as it does only because officials, mostly members of the I. M. S. dominate it.

ANTI-NATIONAL MANNER OF COUNCIL.

"The net result of the existing arrangements is that the Medical Council of India functions as other institutions with a nominated majority do in India, viz. in an essentially anti-national manner. If the Congress Governments were alert and conscious of their responsibility to the country in the domain of medical education, the working of the Medical Council of India could be given a definite national bias. Eight out of 11 members nominated from the provinces to this Council are nominees of Congress Governments. As things stand, 7 out of these 8 are Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of their respective provinces—Sundried bureaucrats—who could never be expected to reflect the point of view of their Governments on the Medical Council. Their presence as nominees of Congress Governments on an institution at the Centre is a serious reflection of the office-accepting section of the Congress as a whole, and the sooner this anomaly is ended the better.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S FINE LEAD.

"The Bombay Government has given a very commendable lead to other Congress Governments in this matter. It withdrew its Surgeon-General as its nominee on the Medical Council and appointed Dr. Jivraj Mehta to the Council in his place. This example must be emulated by other Congress Governments without delay. In some of these provinces, changes of their Inspector-General or Surgeon-General are due and fresh nominations of medical men and women of outstanding position and nationalist views, as representatives of Congress Governments can be be easily made. In other cases, these Governments must act as boldly as the Bombay Government has done—withdraw the nomination of existing official members and send in their places members who could truly represent the ideals and outlook of the Congress. No injury to the interests of medical education can result from the withdrawal of this 'bloc' of nominated officials. Few of them have experience of medical education in India, and some of them, in spite of their high military ranks, possess only the minimum medical qualifications obtainable in Great Britain.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION COMING SHORTLY.

"The Act under which the Medical Council of India came into existence provided that except for the first term of its life the Council shall possess an elected President. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service was the first nominated President of the Council and the preponderating influence of the nominated block resulted in his election as President of the Medical Council at the expiry of the first term.

The Presidential election for this Council is again due this year on the retirement of General Eradfield. Wire pulling, to secure again the election of the incoming Director-General as President of the Council, has commenced actively. He has no experience of medical education nor does he possess any high medical qualification.

Amongst the members of the Medical Council at present there are men like Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who stand in the matter of professional reputation and medical qualifications head and shoulders above the Director-General-designate or any other candidate who might be put up by the official block. It will be to the honour of India and its medical profession if either Dr. Roy or Dr. Mehta were elected President of the Medical Council of India."—United Press.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

Won By French Derby Winner "Pharis"

LONGCHAMP, June 25.

The "Grand Prix de Paris," run over a distance of one mile and seven furlongs, resulted as under:—

Marcel Boussac's French Derby winner "PHARIS" (Charles Elliot) 1
Baron Edouard de Rothchild's "TRICAMERON" 2
Roberzard's "ETALONOR" 3

Won by two and a half lengths, the same distance separated the second and third.

Nineteen ran.

"Pharis" won easily, shooting away from the field in front of the Grand Stands, after being hemmed in by the pavilion rails.

The winner's time was: three minutes and 21 200ths seconds.

Ten Francs stake 21, places 15, 26 and 21.—Reuter.

SURAT, June 24.—A daring dacoity was committed in the early hours of Friday morning in the village of Kadrama in Olpad taluka near Surat when several people armed with guns and other weapons robbed a wealthy Brahmin of ornaments and cash worth about Rs. 5,000.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

"RELIEF"

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Well, we've finally come to it. Relief! W. P. A! The night that we decided I was glad that father and mother were dead. Father and mother would have thrown up their hands in holy horror. Both were of solid New England stock and they had quaint ideas about hoeing their own rows and paddling their own canoes. I mean, that idea of applying for aid would have shamed them into their graves. I believe they summed it up with the now practically outmoded word "pride."

I suppose, being descendants of such stock, was what at first caused Ed and me to feel a slight twinge of humiliation. We got over it, however, and things worked out pretty well in the end.

Ed had good connections. In less than a week a government truck backed up to our door and deposited a lot of things to eat. I couldn't help wondering, and not without a twinge of shame, what the neighbours would think, and then I remembered that this same truck had been a familiar sight on our street for a year.

At any rate, that night we ate heartily and well, and there was no skimping because of fear that to-morrow there would be nothing.

There is one thing about being on relief: You never know what you're going to have to eat from one week to the next. I mean you take last week. The local reliefe station had received a shipment of butter. The truck deposited sixteen pounds with us. Now sixteen pounds is a lot of butter and there is a limit to the of disguising it in the shape of appetizing dishes. It seemed a pity to think of all that butter spoiling and then I remembered Elsie and Harry Simmons who lived down in Hapdale.

Elsie and Harry hadn't been doing so well and had been talking of applying for aid. So that afternoon I caught the bus to Hapdale and called on Elsie. We had a talk and made some plans. The next day I went out to Hapdale early, bringing with me ten pounds of butter. Elsie and I spent the morning making cookies and cakes and that afternoon we set up a table on the lawn and put our things on display.

The Simmon's place is on a main road and it wasn't long before passing motorists began to stop and buy some of our home-cooked pastry. Both Elsie and I, I will say, are good cooks and every person who sampled a cookie of piece of cake made a purchase. By four o'clock we were sold out.

The next day the truck left Ed and me a half bushel of potatoes, some beets, carrots, peas, celery, radishes and onions. Now Ed and I are fond of vegetables, but we knew well enough that long before we'd eaten all these things the truck would appear again and like as not leave us twenty or thirty pounds of steak.

Elsie and I had a talk and made plans.

So with Ed's help I took most of the stuff down to Elsie's, and Elsie and I spent the day making vegetable salad, which we arranged on paper plates and wrapped in waxed paper and carried outside to our table.

It was surprizing the way those salads sold. It was encouraging too. I suggested to Ed that he ought to visit the local relief station and see what could be done about getting larger quantities of things.

It was easy. One day the truck left half its contents at the house, cheerfully telling us there was plenty more where this came from.

During the next two weeks I spent most of my time down at Elsie's. Every morning we'd make something: Pies, cakes, Jams, bread, salads, sandwiches—all sort of foodstuffs. And every afternoon we'd sell them. Elsie and I split the profits fifty-fifty. By the end of the month Elsie had made enough so that Harry could by lumber to erect a small roadside stand. And there was enough left over so he could plant a flower garden. Harry loved flowers. By the middle of the summer he was selling as many flowers as Elsie and I were pies.

Toward the end of July Ed was offered a job in one of the local factories, but he declined. The job would pay only twenty dollars a week, and what with having our rent, taxes, insurances, electricity and fuel bills paid by the relief station, and me storing by a tidy sum from the things Elsie and I made and sold, there was no sense in going to work in a factory. Besides, Ed was keeping himself busy nagging at the relief authorities to keep us supplied with ingredients.

It was no longer necessary for Harry to think of applying for aid. He was making a neat profit from his flowers and in his spare time built an addition to our roadside stand. In August we found it necessary to hire a woman to wait on trade part time. Later that same month Harry bought a light truck and hired a driver to deliver his flowers and to transport provisions from our kitchen down to the roadside stand.

Ed says that with a little more wrangling he thinks he can get more supplies for us, in which event we'll have to hire a helper in Elsie's kitchen. Then, too, Ed is thinking seriously of applying for clothing. If, he says, they dump as much clothing on our doorstep as they did foodstuffs we can open a clothing department at our roadside stand.

Yes, it's all working out very well. I feel sure father and mother would have been proud of how we handled things Of course they might have been a little puzzled, too. They might have wondered who was paying for the "aid" we were receiving, but, of course, that's silly to even think about.

World Sugar Council Officials

LONDON, June 24.

The International Sugar Council met in London to-day and re-elected the chief British delegate, Sir Hugh Elles, as Chairman, and the head of the Netherlands delegation, Dr. G. H. C. Hart as Vice-Chairman for the third quota year beginning on September 1.

The Council considered the statistical position of third quota year and provisionally agreed to certain proposals for dealing effectively with that position. Time is required to enable the delegations to refer the proposals to their Governments.

A full Communique will be issued when replies are received.—Reuter.

Bhopal's Seven Ponies Change Lands

MEADOWBROOK (Long Island), June 24.

Seven of the Nawab of Bhopal's ponies were among 41 auctioned to-day. Gerald Balding bought GEORGETTE and BLUESOCKS for £95 and £800, BRUJCLA for £1,100. C. B. Wrightsman bought "COP" for 700; Devereux Milburn bought TATTERS for £180: E. W. Hopping bought DON CORTEZ for 260. Hesketh Hughes bought ARDAGH for £80. Total amount realised from the auction was £11,700.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN BURMA

Plea For Early Appointment Of Agent

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, writes:—

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed a telegram to the Government of India regretting the delay in the appointment of the Indian Agent in Burma especially when the Burma Government have appointed a Commission to enquire into problems connected with Indian immigration into Burma. The Committee reiterate that the Government should appoint a non-official Indian of experience as agent and urge immediate announcement on the subject.

As regards the Commission on Immigration appointed by the Government of Burma, the Committee state that it would have been preferable to have Indian and Burmese representatives as members of the commission instead of as mere assessors in order that they may be able to participate on equal footing in the deliberations of the Commission and in framing its report.

The Committee suggest that failing such change in composition of the commission, the Government of India should see that Indian interests are adequately represented and safeguarded by the appointment as assessor of a non-official Indian enjoying public confidence.

PROHIBITION IN JAUNPUR DIST

LUCKNOW, June 23.

Most of the marriage parties of castes addicted to liquor were carefully watched by the Excise staff and by non-officials, and the use of liquor was altogether abandoned on such occasions, states a Press Note issued by the Director of Information, United Provinces, on the progress of prohibition at Jaunpur.

The prohibition scheme was extended to the Jaunpur district in April last. The scheme, the Note says, has been well received by the general public, especially by women folk, and a change in the outlook of even the confirmed addicts is noticeable.

PROHIBITION WEEK

A district prohibition board, with sub-committees in every tahsil to carry on vigilant propaganda, has since been formed. The board proposes to celebrate a "Prohibition Week" all over the district shortly.

So far, 24 foreign liquor 251 opium, 35 ganja and 47 charas permits have been issued. It is proposed to examine such cases periodically and to reduce the ration as much as possible. Already a reduction in foreign liquor has been effected.

During the months of April and May, 30 cases of hemp drugs, 4 of liquor and 1 of illegal possession and sale of extract cannabis indica were detected by the Excise staff. On account of frequent examination of incoming passengers, smuggling of liquor is perceptibly on the decrease.—United Press.

Rajaji Defends Policy Of Bombay Govt.

(Continued from page 1.)

an assurance that the Congress would never interfere with the religious observances of any community, and hence the Bombay Government had made due provision for the use of wine for religious purposes.

As regards the contention that prohibition was discrimination against one community, he said, "As against the few hundreds of one community who will suffer by prohibition, there are thousands and thousands from other communities who will suffer a worse fate."

CONGRESS WILL NOT BE BULLIED

Answering the anti-prohibitionists who said that the prohibition programme was not mentioned in the Congress Election Manifesto, he said that these people had no right to complain, as they never voted for the Congress. The Congress could not be terrorised by their threatening to go to the Federal Court on the issue of the Property Tax. The communal issue was never raised when this tax was levied by the Municipality.

PROTEST AGAINST CENTRE

Continuing he said, that the Froperty Tax could be considered by the Landlords as heavy, and they had every right to protest. Protests ought to be directed not against the Provincial Government but against the Central Government who refused to release funds to the Provinces for nation-building activities.

He appealed to certain sections of the public to stop the vulgar propaganda carried on against the Congress Government and observed that such propaganda would do a great deal of harm to themselves and their cause.

"Some of these hopefuls are banking on the possibility of the Congress going out of office. "But" he warned "we may go out of office, but Prohibition shall remain."

Rajaji's Speech

The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, who spoke next said: "If it becomes necessary to argue on the evils of alcoholism in an enlightened city like Bombay, we must give up the idea of prohibition in India". Everyone knew that alcohol was bad. The distinction between Western countries and India was that in this country people did not consider drink as a part of their social life.

In fact, they were ashamed of drinking in public, and when they indulged in drinking, they tried to conceal the fact from others. Therefore, Indians boasted that what had failed in America, could be a success in this country.

Fortunately, he said, it was not necessary to argue about the effects of alcohol. The only thing that seemed to have upset some people was, where prohibition should begin.

The question was often asked, why Bombay was selected for prohibition first, and his utterances in Madras were made use of by Anti-Prohibitionists, for their own propaganda ("Some people suggested",) he went on, that I should become the Premier of Bombay. (Referring to the pamphlet distributed by the Anti-Prohibition League), "I warn these gentlemen, if only their request were granted, they will have to repent very soon".

WHY ALL THIS FUSS?

The policy of prohibition was an inextricable part of Indian civilization. It did not matter whether prohibition began in rural areas or industrial centres. All the fuss, made so far, was about where the Government began. If a tract of land was to be ploughed, it did not matter where the plough was applied first. If prohibition was for social welfare, it was as good to begin here as there.

"In Bombay, instead of congratulating the Government on their bold step in introducing prohibition", he continued, "they have referred to me and say that wisdom lies in my choice".

In Madras Presidency, the measure was welcomed everywhere. He was of opinion that it was successful in three districts of Madras, where it was introduced.

NO DIFFERENCE IN POLICY.

It was easy enough to say that prohibition was good; but the sincerity of the statement was tested when people were asked to pay for the experiment in the form of taxes. In Madras also, the opposition to prohibition was due to the taxation that it entailed, and the measure was accepted when the taxpayers realised the reasonableness of the demand. He gave a definite assurance that, there would be no delay in extending the scope of prohibition to Madras, and even the city would be covered without undue delay. This indicated that there was essentially no difference between the policies of the two Governments on the ground that while Madras started in the rural areas, the Government of Bombay had initiated in the industrial areas.

INTERPRETATION OF SPEECH.

He made a reference to the speech which he delivered recently in Madras, and which had been liberally used by the Anti-Prohibitionists. He said, that the spirit of the speech was not realised by those who tried to make capital out it and added "I was on my defence before a huge audience in Madras; I was asked, why I did not introduce Prohibition in Madras City. They rightly argued that the tax for prohibition was levied on the whole presidency, and hence the benefit of the measure should go to all parts of the province. I had to apologise for not introducing prohibition in the city of Madras. But I assured them that prohibition would come very soon and they were satisfied."

QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT

Referring to local conditions in Madras, which were different from those obtaining in Bombay he said that in Madras most of the intoxicants and the major portion of the excise revenue came from toddy, while in Bombay it came from distilled liquor. The hardships involved in enforcing prohibition in the rural areas of Madras were stupendous, for every single tree, out of two million toddy trees had to be watched. It was a daring experiment to perform, he said, for which he could legitimately claim credit. On the other hand, in Bombay, where distilled liquor yielded the geater part of the excise revenue, liquor was manufactured in specific areas and under strict Governmental control. Therefore the problem of prohibition was comparatively easier. The same question, which was asked of the Bombay Cabinet as to why they did not follow his example, was asked of him also in Madras, as to why he did not follow the example of Bombay and start from the cities. It was easy enough to argue like this.

HEAVY TOLL OF DRINK

In India, he continued, only a very small percentage of the population consumed alcoholic drinks. These were usually the poor people who spent their all. In Madras for example four crores were extracted from a few poor people who drank, and the money was spent for the whole presidency." What a monstrous form of robbery" he remarked. "The ordinary robber does not take it in this way." He also pointed out how these few people who were responsible for this large revenue were at the same time ruining their health, mental and physical. The Government extracted this revenue by keeping liquor shops open, and selling an article which created a craving. This, form of taxation he said, was iniquitous and thoroughly unjustified; the least that a Congress Government could do was to bring about equitable distribution of taxation burden. Even if drink were a positive good still it would stand condemned on the ground of unequitable taxation on the poor.

He pooh-poohed the idea that any real man of science would say that liquor was good. Toddy was unnecessary in order to ensure vitamin B. "There is no reason", he humorously remarked "for anyone to get himself intoxicated and beat his wife in order to get vitamin B, which can be obtained in many forms."

The fact a social evil had continued for a number of years did not justify its prolongation.

Answering those who argued that prohibition was not included as an item in the election manifesto, the Madras Premier retorted, "The Congress was born with prohibition, it has grown with it. It is a part of the Congress programme and hence it is inherent in the election manifesto."

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

He appealed to those who opposed Prohibition to co-operate with the Government and add lustre to the fair name of India.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi also addressed the audience.

MUTT AND JEFF—Thinking It Over Mutt Picked Out the Most Comfortable Spot at That **By BUD FISHER**

WHAT'S THIS I HEAR ABOUT YOU SLEEPING IN A TREE IN THE PARK?
SURE! IF YOU'RE BROKE WHY NOT? THEY DID 'IT YEARS AGO!
5-18
MUTT, YOU'RE BROKE TOO! WHY DON'T YOU COME UP TO THE OLD OAK AND SLEEP WITH ME!
HA-HA, NOT ME! I'M SMART! I MADE UP WITH THE SWEET WOMAN!
MUTT, WOULD YOU BE HAPPY IF I TOLD YOU THERE'S SOON GONNA BE A FOURTH IN OUR LITTLE HOME?
WHAT? DO YOU MEAN---
YES, DEAR! - MOTHER'S COMING TO LIVE WITH US!
HELLO, DARLING DAUGHTER!

SATYAGRAHA NOT WOUND UP FOR EVER

Have Faith In "Chancellor Of Satyagraha University"

DR. PATTABHI REASONS OUT GANDHIJI'S NEW TECHNIQUE

BOMBAY, June 25

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Comittee, Member of the Working Committee and Leader of the States People, gave a convincing explanation of the reasons for Mahatma Gandhi's advice that satyagraha in the Indian States should be suspended. Speaking at a public meeting in Bombay in the week-end, Dr. Pattabhi said:—

"At this moment I take it that most of the people of the States are distressed over Mahatmaji's decision and are angry with him over the sudden withdrawal of Civil Disobedience in the States. Most of them have been fondly believing that success was within their grasp and are now angry that just when they are within an ace of getting it, you have been deprived of fruits of their labours and of their sacrifices. But to all those, who have been acquainted with the ways of Gandhiji and the sudden changes that he makes in his programme from time to time, the decision that he was taken does not come as a surprise, although it was perhaps not expected. He has within his knowledge certain facts which have created certain reactions on his mind and have led to this decision. If we want to understand him and appraise his decision correctly we must also share the knowledge of these facts and further we must put ourselves in his mood of approach in regard to the solution of the problems of Satyagraha.

SCIENCE OF SATYAGRAHA

"Satyagraha, as all know, is a new science and a new art. It has its own technique. It is not understood by us all. Most of us make an intellectual attempt to understand it; but it is the spirit that has evolved it and it is the spirit which must understand it. We are apt to judge Mahatmaji's technique and his steps and his decisions by a purely rational method. When his decisions do not appeal to our intellect, we decry them. But we all know that Gandhiji senses things and decides by instinct, and ours is the duty to cloths his decisions once made with the necessary reason and logic. It is true that this process requires faith in the new cult; for without faith even in Science we cannot advance very far.

PREVIOUS SURPRISES.

"This is not the first time that Gandhiji has taken such a sudden decision We all know what happened in February 1922 when as the result of the Chauri Chaura murders and atrocities, he suddenly withdrew the whole civil disobedience movement, not in one particular State or Province but all over India. It provoked loud protests from men like Motilalji and Lala Lajpat Rai. They could not see eye to eye with him. It is the same sort of protests that now emerge from purely political quarters against his withdrawal of the civil disobedience movements in the States. A second time that Mahatmaji took his followers by surprise was in 1934 when he wound up the civil disobedience movement, reserving it only to himself and advised council entry. This came as a surprise to many, though not to so many as on the previous occasion, and people were not wanting, who did not fall in with the view of Mahatmaji at the time.

Now comes the third decision in his life, a somewhat momentous decision, startling and unexpected, which has evoked the wildest feelings of irritation, despair, distrust and even disgust in some of his followers. But he has his data to proceed upon. As he recently told us, it was his misfortune to have to deal with people, who concealed their cowardice under the name of Satyagraha.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

"But, friends, please remember that though Satyagraha is to be wound up it is not going to be stopped for ever. It is only suspended, suspended because the necessary preparation for Satyagraha is wanting. We have always presumed that it is the good fortune of the people of the States to begin where the people of the Provinces ended. This is only a half truth; for it implies that if the people of the States should profit by the experience gathered and the traditions built up by the people of the Provinces in regard to the technique of Satyagraha, they would have to undergo a stated course in the constructive programm.

It is the constructive programme and the experience gained in the school of constructive reform that has enabled us to take with good cheer the decisions of Mahatmaji, whether they consist in asking us march forward and make heavy sacrifices or to halt and draw ourselves away from the limelight into the humbler fields of constructive reform—Khaddar, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, national education and the abolition of drink.

WORK OF MINISTRIES.

"These are the five great ideals with which he started, ideals which have engaged the time of intellectuals like lawyers and doctors who gave up their practice and joined the movement years ago, these, you will see, are also the items which are engaging the attention of our Congress Ministries in the eight Provinces which are now Congress-manned. These Ministries have voted money in aid of Khaddar and have shown the way for the development of cottage industries They are also trying desperately to make up for the revenues that will be lost by the abolition of drink in Bombay by the property tax and in madras by the sales tax Tobacco tax and the petrol tax. The Ministers have pased legislation perhaps of a partial nature, opening temples to untouchables. The question of Hindu-Muslim unity is still awaiting a proper solution while in the domain of education, the Wardha Scheme is being popularized. Thus it is only when Congress people have toiled and moiled in the field of constructive programme that they will be considered qualified to undertake a programme of civil disobedience, whether mass or individual.

The Delhi conditions of Civil Disobedience are relevant to the issue. Now let me ask you;—"Is it not a fact that the people of the States have not had this grounding, this training, this period of probation and preparation for the great ordeal of Satyagraha? And if it is a fact is it not also right that people should be told the truth and asked not to take a precipitate step and court a failure?"

CHANCELLOR OF SATYAGRAHA UNIVERSITY.

"No parent has failed to discover that because he passed his B. A. his children cannot be exempt from passing through the alphabet. The sons of poets, philosophers and statesmen are obliged to pass through the whole gamut of education from the alphabet to the entrance and from entrance to the University, no less than of the common people. If such discipline, such training and such probation are necessary for a simple course in literary education, how much more is it necessary for this arducus course in the University of Satyagraha before you are able to take the degree? What has Gandhiji done now? He is the Chancellor of the University of Satyagraha. He has simply asked the boys, who have not even undergone a training in the alphabet but have sat up for the B. A. Examination, to go back to the primary school. Whether people like it or not, that is what he has told them, and that is what you and I should understand to be the meaning of the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha from the programme of the States' people just at this moment.

THOSE WHO CAN, MAY.

"This does not mean that Satyagraha is going to be held up for an indefinite length of time. Satyagrahic outbursts as you know, have always come with the unexpectedness of the cataclysms of nature. No one knows when an earthquake bursts, when the seas flow, when the skies split and when the storms break.

So it is with Satyagraha. After all, if you undergo the proper training and acquire the necessary preliminary skill, any moment you can force the hands of Gandhiji and ask for permission. Even now that permission is not withheld from you. His advice is there that if anybody feels strong enough to undertake Satyagraha, he is at liberty to do so provided that he is conscious of, and confident in his own strength.

SATYAGRAHA-PETROL ENGINE.

"Therefore, do not for one moment think that Gandhiji ever stands in our way. He is our philosopher, friend and guide,—why, because he is the founder of this new cult. But in this strange world it does happen that when the founder of a new religion or a new cult has propounded his theories and drawn up his programme there are not wanting younger people who think that they know a good deal more about the new theory than the founder himself and often take him to ask for not going as fast as they think he should. But he knows when to start and when to stop very much like a motor driver. Satyagraha is not a steam engine taking hours for combustion or oil engine requiring minutes to start, but a petrol engine set in motion in a few seconds.

"You and I have all driven in a motor car and we wonder why sometimes the motor driver slackens the speed and sometimes accelerates. He is in possession of the steering wheel, and the flow of traffic reacts upon his mind and gives him a keener vision, especially if we do not divert his attention with our conversation. He is able to see the danger ahead and suddenly pulls up. If it is a small danger he simply presses the clutch; if the danger is more imminent he releases the accelerator; If the danger is still greater, he applies the foot brake and if necessary he adds to it the hand brake, and finally he turns off the switch.

By these five processes he is able to control, regulate and direct the course of the motor car. Has any owner, who sits behind, fallen foul of the motor driver because he has pulled up the car all of a sudden in order to avert a serious danger or because the owner himself has had a push forward against the glass pane? Our conduct in criticising Gandhiji at this juncture is no better, if not actually worse, than the conduct of the motor owner in relation to the motor driver in such circumstances.

NO OUTSIDE HELP.

"Sometimes we are apt to think that the burden has to be borne by other people. This experiment has been tried in several States, and the moment a feeling comes upon the people that outside help should come they are like the examinee in the University Hall, who seeks outside help for passing his Examination rather than depend on his own resources within the limited time at his disposal. Such a thing cannot happen, should not happen. If the rich minorities of Limbdi were to procure swaraj from the Thakore of Limbdi, of course they can have a kind of self-government, but it will be self-government of the rich minorities of Limbdi, not of the masses. If on the other hand, the masses of Limbdi have the necessary patience, gather the necessary strength and make the necessary sacrifices and win Responsible Government, that Government will be theirs now and for ever."—A. P.

The Working Committee of the Ludhiana City Congress Committee, at its meeting held here, passed a resolution alloting Rs. 600 for the extension of the Congress Library which was opened last year.

(Continued from Col. 7)

nada. Speaking about the language he said that he was sorry to find that during his student career there was no sign of Kannada either in Bombay or in the suburbs where he could seize an opportunity to educate himself in his own mother tongue. At least now he said he was glad that there will not be any such difficulties to any Kannada born child. He was extremely glad to find that their society had come forward with a bold step to open a Primary School and given him the first opportunity to be proud of declaring it open.

MOTHER TONGUE

Continuing he said the present aim of the system of education was to give all possible facilities and scope to the children to take instruction in their own mother tongue, for it was by experience found out that mental powers got stunted. The only way to maintain the mental growth unimpeded, was to give education in their mother tongue.

He advised every Kannada family to send its children to this Kannada Institution and help its progress and success.

While congratulating the society he said that they should well be proud of their Institution but also of their responsible officers namely, the Finance Minister the Publicity Officer and the Secretary to the Finance Minister who were all Kannadigas. He also said that one-third of Industry and commerce of Bombay depended proportionately on the prosperity and activities of Kannadigas. Their failure to prosper more was probably due to their want of initiative and proper enterprise. They should never think that their progress was being impeded by the Gujeratis, the Maharattas or the Andhras. He finally advised them to copy all the best elements and qualities of other Provincial Institutions which were progressing by leaps and bounds. By tradition and abilities Karnataka people were as good as other neighbours.

RS. 26,000 SAVING ON WATER

Poona Municipality's New Scheme

POONA, June 24.

An announcement that as a result of the Congress Municipal partys successful negotiations with the Bombay Government, the latter has agreed to reduce the water rates which would dring in an annual saving of Rs. 26,000 to the Municipality, was made last night at the general meeting of the Poona Municipality by the spokesman of the Congress Municipal Party, which controls the administration.

The high rates which the Municipality has been paying to Government have been a serious budgetary handicap to the Poona Municipality, as the water supply has always shown in the annual budget a loss of about Rs. 60,000, and the Poona Municipality has been fighting for a reduction for some years now, without avail.

The announcement was made in the course of the debate on a resolution absolishing the meter system of distributing water which had been a source of grievance with the public. The abolition of the meter system had been recommended by the subcommittee appointed by the Municipality to enquire into the problem of water supply in Poona city. The resolution was passed by a large majority.

New rates for water supply will now be fixed and the meter system will henceforward be exclusively applied to cases where water is used for purposes other than household.

Certain parts of the city are suffering from meagre supply of water on account of lack of pressure. In order to meet this grievance, it has now been decided to construct one high-level storage tank with a capacity of about two and a half lakhs of gallons. A new loan of rupees two lakhs will be raised for the purpose. Similarly another loan will be raised to supply water to the Bhamburda town planning area.

The whole scheme of improving water supply, at the new rates, is estimated to cost the Municipality about Rs. 2,45,188 annually, while the total annual income is estimated at Rs. 2,49,654.

The new scheme would not only eliminate the loss, but leave a margin or profit to the Municipality.—A. P.

ZAFER ALI KHAN'S THREAT!

"Will Concentrate Forces Of Islam" To End Shia-Sunni Tangle

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Panjab expressed his intention to go from door to door requesting Shias and Sunnis to sink their differences, he has threatened if his efforts failed he would concentrate "gigantic forces" of Islam at Lucknow to fight the Shia-Sunni controversy.

The Maulana further threatened to start counter-measures against the Aryan satyagraha in Hyderabad.

Kannada Education Society Formed

Latthe Presides Over Inauguration Ceremony

The inaugural function of the National Kannada Education Society's Kannada Primary School took place on Sunday morning at the Napoo Hall, Matunga over which the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay presided and declared the school open.

In the course of his report Mr. B. T Achar the secretary of the Institution stated that during the last two or three decades, there has been a great influx of population to this great metropolis, making by their joint efforts practically a civic nerve centre. The result is by no means a heterogeneous haphazard conglomeration, but a happy, cheerful intermingling of the nationalities with a distinctive common outlok, each community making adjustments in their habits and language to suit best the vital, commercial and industrial life of this great city.

KANNADIGAS IN BOMBAY

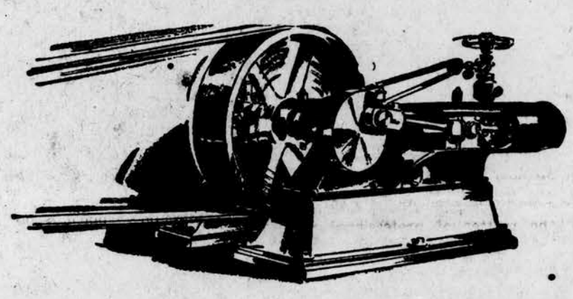
"We of the Karnatak have not been very lucky. We are not in such large numbers here, and even if there is an appreciably big population, the Kannadigas hailing from such divergent places as Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Bellary, the premier Kannada State of Mysore and the Kannada-speaking parts of the Nizam State, finding very little in common with each other having been separated for long ages, have settled down piece-meal in any part of the city so that today there is an estimated strength of about 50,000 Kannadigas scattered over all the island of Bombay and suburbs.

"Some efforts have been made to start some educational enterprises and a scheme, therefore, at present is that a beginning should be made with one or more primary schools and within the next two or three years, develop these into secondary schools. Then funds permitting open if possible, vocational classes. With this idea, a small independent Working Committee has been formed which has so far enrolled 15 Life members. On the strength of the ungrudging support of these few stalwarts, this new society called the "National Kannada Educational Society" has made bold to make a start with one Primary school. To-day, we have a total strength of 22 pupils. Their education is met by a full time paid teacher and the voluntary assistance of one or two ladies and gentlemen. Several highly qualified people have very kindly volunteered their services for the school, if the classes are conducted both in the morning and afternoons. Then introducing the president, he requested to declare the school open.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Finding his inability to express himself in Kannada language the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe in the course of his speech said that he was not prepared to say as to where he was born since he was by force of circumstances to deny full knowledge of his own mother tongue which was Kan-

(Continued in Col. 3.)



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SO smoothly does the ALL-WEATHER TREAD tyre roll on the road that you hardly realize the super-traction this tread design makes possible. But when you pull out of a slippery rut—or jam on the brakes for a sudden stop—you appreciate why this deep-biting, long-wearing, sure-footed tread is the most famous in all the world! Fit a full new set of these great tyres.

More People, the World Over, Ride on Goodyear Tyres Than on Any Other Make

GOODYEAR

MADE IN INDIA 54

(1) A VIEW OF THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE A. I. C. C. PANDAL.

(2) LEADERS ON THE DAIS AT THE A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Liquor Dealers Not Eligible For Office

(Continued from Page 4.)

ted that the Tribunals might be elected by a three-fourths majority, it was unnecessary to say at the same time that they should be elected unanimously.

Mr. Atul Kumar Kaur wanted only Congressmen to be rmembers of the election tribunals.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE

The Clause and the amendments being thrown open to discussion, Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the amendments which required the transfer of the power of appointing tribunals from the Provincial executives to the Provincial Congress Committees. He referred to the principle of the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary which was adopted at the very first Congress held not more than a few yards away from where they were meeting and which had been reiterated year after year by subsequent sessions of the Congress. This principle had not been adopted by the Congress Ministries, and at the very first opportunity when the principle could have been applied within the Congress organisation itself, it was being thrown overboard. The Party in power would try to continue in power, and when it was given the power of appointing these tribunals, corruption would only increase.

Lala Shamlal supporting Mr. Aney's amendment said that the Working Committee should appoint election tribunals, just as it was appointing Parliamentary Boards.

RANGA'S PROTEST

Prof. Ranga vehemently opposed the power being vested in the Provincial Executives, and said that they would appoint members of their colour on the Tribunals. That would only perpetuate corruption.

Closure having been moved and accepted by the House at this stage, the President obtained the sense of the House on all amendments that were similar to each other.

The House was in favour of imposing a limitation of one year on the term of the election tribunals.

DIVISION CHALLENGED

The House did not agree to the transfer of the power of appointing tribunals from the Provincial Executives to the Provincial Congress Committees. Keen interest was evinced by members in this question and a division was challenged. The division resulted in 65 votes for Provincial Committees and 131 for Provincial executives.

ALLOTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Articles Nine and Ten having been adopted without amendments, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai moved article eleven, which he explained, was substantially the same as the old article 6. The only change introduced in the new article was section (F) which was put in the affirmative, that for every lakh of population, there should be one delegate. Proviso (G) made an essential change in the method hitherto adopted for allotting delegates. Previously, if one district enrolled a lakh of members and if all other districts enrolled another lakh, delegates allotted to the Province would be equally shared by them, with the result that one district dominated the whole of the Province. It was also felt that an increase in members did not mean increase in Congress strength. According to the new section, each district with one lakh population was entitled to one delegate, provided it enrolled not less than 500 members. Section (G) laid down that the number of delegates remaining unallotted to constituencies on account of inclusion of population in Indian States in any Province shall be distributed by the Provincial Congress Committees concerned, in such a manner as in its opinion, would meet the requirements of the case, subject to minimum enrollment of 500 members for each delegate.

The President then gave time to members for submitting amendments.

AMENDMENTS.

Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarty wanted to move an amendment to the effect that the decision of the Provincial Tribunal should be ordinarily final, in the place of original wording that the decision should be final. He explained that that amendment was necessary, in order to prevent miscarriage of justice by the Tribunal in the Province where the interests of the minorities might be ignored. The Tribunal which would be appointed by a majority.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wanted to move an amendment to Article XII of the present Congress Constitution dealing with the order of business at a sitting of the Congress.

The President wanted to know if such an amendment could be moved, because no amendment to that clause was suggested by the Constitution Sub-Committee and that clause was not before the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that it was not the whole constitution that was before the house, but only a few clauses. He suggested that according to the practice followed in all legislative bodies, an amendment could not be moved to a clause which had not been brought up by the official body.

Mr. M. S. Aney said that so far as the constitutional aspect was concerned Mr. Desai's exposition was unexceptionable.

NARIMAN'S CONTENTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, on the other hand urged that they should not be guided by the practice of the Legislatures, but should only refer to the authority under which the amendments were being discussed. The authority for the discussion of amendments to the constitution was the Tripuri resolution, and as long as the resolution did not run counter to the objective of eradicating corruption, it could be discussed.

SATYAMURTI'S REPLY.

Mr. S. Satyamurti contended that the Tripuri resolution only authorised amendments to the constitution in the matter of enrolment of members, elections and other matters. Questions of mere procedure were not contemplated in the resolution.

The President ruled that Mr. Sidhwa could not move his amendment to the clause.

At this stage, the members clamoured for adjournment. The President said that he had reserved Monday for non-official resolutions and therefore, he would like to finish with the constitutional amendments But on the members agreeing to accommodate consideration of clause XXX Article XI dealing with the election of delegates in the time allotted for non-official resolutions, he adjourned the meeting till two p.m. to-day (Monday).

"JANOSIK"

Congress Leaders Present At Eros Theatre

The Czechoslovakian film "Janosik" was exhibited at the Eros Theatre on Sunday morning by the China Aid and Progressive Films Committee in the presence of a large audience. Among those present were Babu. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramaya, Messrs. Jairamdas Daulatram, Bhulabhai Desai and Shankerrao Dev, Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachariar Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Vishvanath Das, Mr. Bardoloi and the Consuls for Czechoslovakia, Iran and Iraq and the Vice-Consul for China.

Menace Of A. R. P Thin End Of War Wedge

By M. R. MASANI

Talk of Air Raid Precautions is becoming a fashion. The Government of India have asked Provincial Governments to co-operate with them in a scheme of training for A. R. P. It, therefore, becomes necessary to consider how far co-operation in A. R. P measures is consistent with the declared Congress policy of resistance to war, or whether such measures are war preparations within the meaning of Congress resolutions.

Some people seek to draw a distinction between participation in war and such "defensive" measures as air raid precautions These are so innocent and harmless, they argue. What harm can there be in seeking to protect the persons and property of our people in the event of foreign aggression?

This contention is based on a multiplicity of fallacies. It ignores the fact of foreign rule in India enforced by force of arms and the limitations to the protective capacity of such measures.

"Defence" in particular is a very dangerous term. All war measures are proclaimed by all belligerent governments to be purely "defensive." Mussolini protested in 1935 that he was only defending Italy from Abbysinian aggression!

A Cruel Fraud.

In fact, if we must undertake the responsibility of protecting the lives of our people from foreign bombers let us be honest and concede that the best defensive measure against air raids would, probably, be to have a superior air force which can drive away the enemy bombers. Another effective measure of "defence" would be to have strong anti-air craft guns with which to shoot down the enemy's plane. These at least are effective measures of "defence." Air Raids Precautions and the like are, on the other hand, nothing but a cruel fraud on the people. Military experts and Governments know only too well how utterly futile such precautions are when faced with modern warfare. Even Mr. Baldwin, when Prime Minister, once blurted out the truth that gas masks and such other precautions are really ineffective.

Even so in England and other countries millions of pounds are spent on such measures for the defence of small areas. What can we say of the value of such measures as are within the financial and technical competence of India, situated as it is and with its immense size?

The Psychological Effect.

What then is the utility of such preparation as the Government of India is asking Congress Ministries to undertake? The only utility I can think of is to lead the people into the belief that the benign British Raj is solicitous for their welfare and protection and that in return the people of India should co-operate with the Government in defending themselves from foreign aggression.

The resolutions which the Congress has adopted every year from the Lucknow session onwards have specifically denounced participation in any war preparations whatsoever and I seem to remember that, when he was President, Jawaharlal Nehru once said that such preparations as air raids were preparations for war within the meaning of the Congress resolutions. But that apart, what is of sinister import is the psychological effect that would be produced in the minds of the people if Congress Ministries and Congressmen were to participate in A. R. P. measures. That effect, in my opinion, will be nothing less than to prepare them and the people, step by step, for participation in war itself.

Results In England.

Those who have followed the tragic collapse of any real opposition to war in England and other countries know that it is precisely with A. R. P. that the ruling classes broke the determination of the people not to be dragged into another holocaust like that of 1914. In England, for instance, the British Labour Movement was got to acquiesce in this very manner. First its co-operation was secured for A. R. P. Then followed the National "Voluntary Register." Last month we saw the culmination in the form of Conscription and the very lukewarm and half-hearted opposition the Labour Movement has put up to that. Committed to the first step, caught in the toils of their own logic of "defence" such organisations in spite of their basic opposition to war found themselves dragged, bit by bit, willing victims into the war machine.

Effect On Indian Autonomy.

The attempt of the British Government in India to inveigle Provincial Ministries into participation in war preparations also raises other important issues. The first point is that it strikes at the very basis of Provincial Autonomy. When the recent amendments to the Government of India Act were introduced in the House of Lords, all Congressmen throughout the country rightly denounced the measure as an encroachment on Provincial Autonomy and the A.I.C.C. at Calcutta passed a resolution denouncing the amendments and the attempt to coerce the Congress Ministries into participating in war preparations. I remember Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru going so far as to say that the very basis on which the Congress had decided to form ministries was sought to be cut away by the amending Bill before Parliament.

This does not seem to have made much impression on the British Government. In the course of his speech at the conference of Provincial Home Ministers which recently took place, Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member to the Government of India, had the cool impertinence to address a gathering the majority of whom were Congressmen on the "important subject which has come into prominence recently, namely, war preparations." He emphasised that the "liaison between the Centre and the Province must be particularly...in matters of importance of this kind" and that "the Centre has always been anxious to leave to the Province executive responsibility for air raid precautions."

The Only Solution.

It all amounts to this, that either the Congress Ministries in the Provinces must eat their words and carry out those harmless, but expensive, measures which the British Government is pleased to leave to them, or the powers under the Government of India Act as amended will be brought into play and action will be taken over their heads. The danger is that in order to save themselves or to avert a constitutional crisis, Provincial Ministries may be inclined to acquiesce. Thus, while the entire field of "defence" is outside the purview of the popular representatives in the Legislature, while defence expenditure remains non-votable, Provincial Governments and local bodies like Municipalities will be asked to spend the peoples' money in supplementary attempts to bolster up the British Empire.

What is needed in order to protect the lives of the Indian people from the destruction and horrors of war is not A. R. P. There is only one way in which the lives of our people can be protected and that is by India keeping resolutely out of Britain's wars. Wedded as the Congress is to this policy there is only one answer that Congress Ministries and the country can give to the British Government and that is an emphatic "No". Any other answer would be to accept the sinister assumption of the Indian people participating in war.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Parsi Gymkhana Beat Oriental L. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to the wet condition of the pitches on the maidans due to the previous day's rainfall, the bowlers had field-day, and batsmen were dismissed cheap.

In the match between the Parsi Gymkhana v. the Oriental Life Insurance Co. C. C. played on the former's ground, the home team made 136 runs, P. Kateli contributing the chief score of 25. The opponents replied with 117 at the loss of six wickets (K. Sheee making 35). Thus the match ended in a draw.

In a match played between the Hindu Gymkhana 'B' Team and the Vulcan Insurance Co., the latter were beaten by 3 runs. The Gymkhana made 69 and their opponents 66.

SUDNAY'S MATCH

To-day the Parsi Gymkhana measured strength with the Young Zoroastrians' C. C. who compiled 194 runs. The Parsi Gymkhana replied with 147 at the loss of 5 wickets, T. Contractor contributing 59 not out.

Prohibition In Mainpuri

LUCKNOW, June 24.

The United Provinces Government's scheme of Prohibition in the Mainpuri district, says a Press Note issued by the Government, completed its first year on March 31, 1939. The period demanded extra-vigilance by the authorities, specially as the neighbouring districts enjoyed the use of intoxicants.

As a result of the extra-vigilance, adds the Note, the total consumption of country spirit fell from 5,983 gallons to 9 gallons during the year, the consumption of spirit and wines declined from about 95 to 75 gallons, of beer from about 61 to 6 gallons, of charas 400½ to 5 ½ seers, of bhang from 1418 seers to 8 1/2 seers and that of opium decreased from 157½ seers to 28 seers only.

On the other hand more stringent measures were adopted to bring the offenders against excise laws to book and deter them from repetition of excise crimes.—United Press.

Digboi And Congress Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

cepting all the demands of the strikers.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

The Congress President, it might be remembered, had personally enquired into the situation. The Working Committee has before it the report of the Congress President also on the subject. The dispute which has dragged on for a considerable time has caused hardship to workers and resulted in loss to the Oil Company.

The Working Committee, it is understood, considered as to how the Company could be persuaded to accept the reasonable terms of compromise and to re-employ the strikers by stages.

Though the situation was considered for about two hours, the Congress Cabinet could not come to any final decision on the matter. A tentative resolution, it is understood, will be placed before Mahatma Gandhi for approval to-morrow morning.

RESOLUTION FOR A. I. C. C.

It is considered likely that the Working Committee will not adopt any official resolution on the question, but will move an amendment to the non-official resolutions, in the light of the discussions on the subject in the Working Committee.

Though there were three non-official resolutions given notice of in this connection, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. M. N. Roy and 35 other members, gave notice of a fresh resolution to-day. The resolution which generally supports the strikers in their struggle and urges the Government of Assam to move on behalf of the strikers, will be moved at the A. I. C. C. to-morrow (Monday), immediately after the disposal of the official resolutions.

The previous resolutions given notice of in this connection were by Mr. V. Raghaviah, Mr. Shibnath Banerji and Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. Raghaviah's resolution urges the A. I. C. C. to request the Assam Government to take a firm stand to safeguard the interests of workers by withdrawing police and military from the area of strike and by preventing the enlistment of outside labour.

Mr. Shibnath Banerji's resolution regrets the weakness and indecision of the Assam Ministry in solving the dead lock" and urges upon it to take quick and effective measures.

PROPOSAL FOR LEGISLATION.

The Working Committee is likely to move an amendment to the resolution given notice of to-day by Subhas Babu, Mr. M. N. Roy and 35 other members of the A.I.C.C.

The Congress President it is understood, has received a number of representations urging the Working Committee to take up the matter and persuade the Government of Assam to move in the matter of bringing about a settlement. One of the suggestions made to the Congress President was that the Assam Government should undertake legislation that would bring pressure on the Oil Company if it refused to agree to the terms of settlement. This suggestion it is understood, was not favoured by several members of the Working Committee because legislation would require a long time and the problem needed an immediate solution.

(Earlier proceedings of the Congress Cabinet in last page.)

BARSI WATER SUPPLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSI, June 22.

The Western part of this town known as Kasba was experiencing scarcity of water from a long time owing to insufficient pressure in the distribution mains. The public in this locality were clamouring for more water and the Government offices and the Police lines situated to the farthest end of the town required more water. The Municipality, therefore, under the advice of the consulting Public Health Engineer prepared a scheme to lay a separate District main from the service reservoir to this high level area.

The work of laying Hume pipes, which were selected by the Municipality for this main, was started in the first week of March, 1939. The work has been practically completed and it is expected that the locality will receive its supply very shortly, estimated cost of this small scheme is Rs. 15,000.

KALE JAILED.

Mr. G. R. Kale, President of the local branch of Hindu Mahasabha and Councillor of the Barsi Municipal Borough, was sentenced to twenty-five months' imprisonment at Paithan, in the Nizam's dominion, for offering Satyagraha there.

All-India Forest Products Show

CALCUTTA, June 25.

An All-India Forest Products Show, the first of its kind in India, is being held at the Commercial Museum of the Corporation of Calcutta. The Show will remain open from to-day to July 2. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Azizul Huque, Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, will perform the opening ceremony of the Show this evening.

The Governments of Bengal, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Madras, Burma, Travancore and Indore have sent specimens of products available in their respective areas. The forest resources of other provinces and States will be exhibited by the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun.—United Press.

U. P. PROHIBITION SCHEME

LUCKNOW, June 24.

The Prohibition scheme was launched in the Budaun district from April 1, 1939.

According to a Press Note issued by the U. P. Government, various vigilance committees for the villages and towns have since then been organised and 16 warning boards have been fixed at conspicuous places throughout the district. Besides, six Excise Inspectors with 36 peons have been posted to the district which has been divided into six circles each under the charge of one Inspector A district prohibition board consisting of both officials and non-officials has also been formed with 84 members and an executive committee with 17 members.

Careful check on smuggling, adds the Press Note, is being exercised. But it has been observed that non-addicts have cheerfully given up their merry doses and the addicts even are trying to content and control themselves with small ones only.—United Press.

SCIENCE and INDUSTRY

Largest Irrigation System In The World

THE STORY OF THE GANGES CANALS

The headworks on the Ganges at Hardwar have a gap in the weir.

To many this may be of no significance, but to the devout who in their millions come to Hardwar to have their dip in the sacred flow, this means a deal, for through this gap pass unfettered the holy waters of the Ganges.

When the new headworks, situated nearly two miles above the existing head of the canal, were built, it was originally intended to provide a regulator so as to enable all regulation to be done at the new works. Strong objection was, however, taken to this by the Hindus on the ground that the water passing the sacred bathing ghats on the supply channel should be allowed to flow down free, unfettered by mechanical obstacles, and a head bridge without gates was substituted, regulation being effected, as before, at the old head of the canal.

One of the grandest sights in nature is where the river, flanked by masses of mountain on either side, debouches into the plains, and rushes down over stones and boulders crystal clear with a sound as rich in volume as majestic in effect.

The devout believe that the sacred waters give purification.

The peasant in the plains knows that the waters are life-living.

LARGEST IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The two ganges Canals, the Upper and the Lower, together form the largest irrigation system in the world, the length of channels being no less than 7,777 miles, and irrigate more than 2,500,000 acres. They cost Rs. 867 lakhs to construct and the accumulated surplus revenues, after paying interest charges and the working expenses, amounted in 1937-38 to Rs. 1,540 lakhs.

The first great wholly artificial canal constructed in Upper India, the Ganges Canal draws its supply from the Ganges river at Hardwar, where it emerges into the plains. It was originally designed to carry 6,750 c. ft. per second, but can carry 8,000 when required, the width at the head being 200 feet and the depth at full supply nearly 11 feet.

When the Upper Ganges Canal was first constructed no permanent weir was built across the river to divert the water into it. There was a natural channel on the right of the river, flowing along the face of Hardwar tow and it was found possible to direct practically the whole of the cold weather supply into this channel by the construction of temporary obstructions across the other branches. From this right bank channel has its off-take, the channel being dammed by means of a small weir and sluices at the canal head.

The obstructions placed across the river consisted of lines of wooden crates, with boulders and faced with grass mats and shingle to reduce percolation, at the head of each channel to be closed, and for more than 50 years from the opening of the cannal this system remained in force. There were facilities at Hardwar for the execution of these temporary weirs, both wood and boulders being readily available, while the members of the establishment in charge were experts in the execution of the class of work required. As may well be imagined, their construction was on engineering feat of no small magnitude in a river having a surface slope of ten feet or more in the mile and in water from ten to twenty feet in depth, the two longest weirs being each upwards of a quarter of a mile in length.

WEIRS SWEPT AWAY ANNUALLY

There were, however, serious objections to the arrangement. As the weirs were swept away annually by the floods they had to be completely reconstructed every year, and, since the work could not be commenced till the river fell at the end of September and took six weeks to complete, there was a period at the beginning of each cold weather when water was urgently required for the canal, but no control of supply had yet been obtained. Once constructed there was always a danger of the weirs being breached and their repair, in such an event with a strong current swirling through the gap, was a matter of the utmost difficulty. Further, the weirs apt to be washed away by an early flood, with the result that, if a period of short supply followed, the bulk of it was lost down the river. With an ever increasing demand for water on the Ganges Canal the necessity for permanent arrangements for securing its supply became more and more marked.

The permanent headworks, by which these arrangements have now been replaced, consist essentially of a masonry weir 1,800 feet long, fitted with falling gates six feet high six undersluices with their floor six feet lower than the weir crest each of 50 feet clear span, a head bridge of ten spans of 25 feet and a training bank, faced with boulders, extending for some three miles along the right bank of the river above and below the headworks, which two miles above the existing head of the canal divert the water into the old supply channel whence the canal takes off.

FEAT IN IRRIGATION ENGINEERING

The head reach of the canal, from the point where it leaves the river to the twentieth mile, may fairly be classed among the greatest feats of irrigation engineering in India. The alignment traverses the main drainage lines of the tract, and the arrangements for disposing of this drainage are complicated by the fact that the canal bed is at places far below and at others far above the general level of the surrounding country. Four large torrents have to be crossed in this reach while several smaller ones are admitted direct into the canal. The rapid slope of the country, moreover, necessitates the negotiation of over 60 feet of bed fall in these first 20 miles.

Up to the twelfth mile the canal is in deep cutting. In the sixth mile it encounters the Ranipur torrent, which is carried over it on a masonry superpassage, 200 feet wide and capable of taking a flood 14 feet deep; combined with this work is a nine feet drop in the bed of the canal. Two more drops of the same height, combined with bridges, are provided in the eighth mile, and at the tenth mile the Pathri torrent is passed over the canal on a second superpassage, 300 feet wide and 14 feet deep. As at Ranipur, this work is combined with a nine feet vertical drop in the canal bed. The declivity of the bed of the Paethri torrent above the superpassage is 25 feet a mile and enormous forces have consequently to be dealt with when the torrent is in flood. At the thirteenth mile the Ratmau torrent is passed across the canal, being admitted directly into the channel on one side and escaped again through a weir, consisting of 57 spans of ten feet width fitted with falling shutters, built into the downstream bank. A regulator of ten spans, each of 20 feet, prevents excess water from flowing down the canal when the torrent is in flood.

THE SOLANI AQUEDUCT

At the ninteenth mile comes the Solani aqueduct, which is indubitably the finest work on the canal. The acqueduct proper consists of 15 arches, each of 50 feet span, supported on massive masonry piers, which carry the canal over the Solani river, the waterway provided for the canal being ten feet deep and 164 feet in clear width, excluding the roads on either side. The up and down stream continuations of the acqueduct take the form of an enormous earthen embankment across the valley of the Solani, over two and a quarter miles long and 35 feet high from the ground to the canal roadway. The sides of the canal are revetted with masonry throughout the length of the embankment and for some distance below it, giving a total length of revetment of over three miles. Even viewed in the light of modern development, the Solani aqueduct and its approaches must still be accounted as one of the most magnificent irrigation works ever constructed.

It cannot, of course, be pretended that the design of the Ganges Canal was by any means perfect in every respect. Indeed no sooner was the full supply of the channel first admitted than it became apparent that there were several serious defects. The bed slope was in many places too great, the masonry fall were of a type which generated excessive velocities below them, causing heavy scour in both bed and banks, and the general layout of the distributary system was much inferior to that adopted in modern practice. A considerable amount of remodelling was necessary before these defects were removed, but in other respects the work remains to-day substantially as it was built.

LITTLE SHORT OF MARVELLOUS

When it is remembered that, at the time it was constructed experience of artificial canals was limited to works of only about a third the size of Ganges Canal, the mistakes made appear insignificant, compared with the enormous advance in hydraulic engineering which the scheme represented, and the general soundness of its author's judgment was, considering the state of knowledge in his day, little short of marvellous.

It is to Colonel Sir Probyn Thomas Cautley of the Bengal Artillery, that India owes the conception of this great canal. The surveys were commenced in 1836, the first project was submitted in 1840, and the ground was broken in 1842. Construction was, however, delayed owing to the wars which were then prevailing and the canal was eventually opened for irrigation in 1854, though a good deal of work still remained to be done, especially on the distribution system. The full supply, for which the canal was designed, was first admitted during the famine of 1861-62 which may be said to mark the completion of the work, though much remodelling and many additions have been made since then.

The Lower Ganges Canal, which was opened in 1878, was constructed to increase the irrigated area in the Ganges-Jumna watershed. It intersected two of the main branches of the upper canal, the Etawah and Cawnpore Branches, and the tail portions of these are now officially included in the Lower Ganges system. In their place three important new branches, the Deoband, Mat and Hathras Branches, have been added to the upper canal, which now comprises of 568 miles of main canal and branches and 3,386 miles of distributaries or 3,954 miles of channel in all, and irrigated nearly 1,420,000 acres in 1937-38 and yielded a return of 12.75 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rs. 446 lakhs.

Although the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals are regarded as distinct as a matter of administrative convenience, they in fact form a single system, and the Ganges Canal, Colonel Cautley's monumental work, still ranks among the largest in the world and has served, in many respects, as a model for those which have since been built.

INVISIBLE GLASS

As Transparent As Air

Discovery of a varnish which is claimed to make glass as invisible and transparent as air has been announced by the eminent American woman scientist, Dr. Katherine B. Blodgett.

The varnish does two new startling things. It is said to enable glass to transmit more than 99 per cent. of light as against 92 per cent. passed by the best ordinary glass and to abolish completely reflection of light from any angle, and thus to reduce glare.

Looking through ordinary glass after looking through the treated glass is like looking through a haze, never noticeable before as the eye has hitherto had no chance to make this comparison.

A pane of varnish coated glass is visible only by its dimly outlined edges.

The discovery is not yet ready for commercial use and, in fact, the full practical value of the varnish has yet to be investigated.

It is thought that it will be of great value in the photographic field. The ordinary camera lens cut out 8 per cent of light. In more expensive cameras with three or four lenses, this means a loss of 25 to 35 per cent. of the light reaching the plate or film.

With the employment of treated glass, this loss would be reduced to a small fraction.

Fire From Water

Otto H. Mohr of California is using sunlight and water to produce a flame. He passes electricity through water, decomposes it into hydrogen and oxygen, and then burns the hydrogen. His electricity he obtains by focussing sunlight of thermo-couple elements, the hot junctions are enclosed in a vacuum while the 'cold' junctions have little vanes attached to them so that they can radiate heat to the air.

COLD STORAGE OF FRUITS

Experiments In India

Although India is a land of fruits of diverse varieties, there is an unusual dearth of practical information on conditions under which Indian fruits and vegetables can be handled in cold storage. The commercial people are quite ignorant of the fact what varieties of fruits are most suitable for commercial storage and what results may be expected under reasonably favourable conditions. It is therefore fortunate that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at an early stage of its existence took up the question and decided to open a cold storage station at the Ganeshkhind Fruit Experiment Station.

RANGE OF TEMPERATURES

It is generally believed that in cold storage the life of the produce is extended, because the low temperature slows down the life processes going on in the fruit or vegetable and retards the development of the micro-organisms which are responsible for the decay. The Council however refutes the idea that the lower the temperature, the longer the "storage life" of the produce. After a series of experiments the Council has arrived at the decisive view that for every kind of fruit or vegetable there is a certain range of temperatures suitable for its storage which must be determined by experiment.

Investigation at the Experimental Station have shown that in order of merit the best varieties of mangoes for cold storage are the Alphanso, Pyree and Cawasjee Patel from Bombay, Peter from Madras, and Fazli Zafrani from the United Provinces. The Alphanso mango is preserved best when the fruit is full sized and just before it begins to turn yellow. At a temperature of 45 degree F (with a variation not above 48 degree F), this variety can safely be kept in good condition for 7 weeks and can be ripened satisfactorily afterwards. The maximum storage life may be as much as 9 weeks. Mangoes for storage should be clean and free from gum-oozing from broken stalks. It is unnecessary to wash the fruit with antiseptic solutions or use antiseptic powder before storage while paper wrappers definitely impair the ripening of the fruit after cold storage.

ORANGES LAST LONGER

Obeservations also reveal the fact that oranges last longer in cold storage. At 40 degree F. Malta oranges will keep for four months and Nagpur for three months. These two varieties are the best for cold storage. The best stage of ripeness for storing Malta oranges is when they are full sized and have completely developed the orange colour. For the Nagpur orange the fruit should be full sized and fully ripe. The fruit should be sound and have no injury on the skin as otherwise it is likely to get deteorated by the growth of fungi in cold storage. Work is in progress on peaches, bananas, chikoo, litchi, apples, lemons, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, French beans, peas, carrots and onions and results of experiments on them are being eagerly awaited. —"Industry"

CAN A SIKH REPRESENT HINDUS?

'No' Says Alwar Scrutinising Officer

ALWAR, June 24.

In a Sikh entitled to represent the Hindu community on a representative institution?

This question arose before the District Magistrate of Alwar who heard appeals from candidates whose nomination for election to the proposed Alwar Municipal Committee was rejected by the Scrutinising Officer.

Sardar Natha Singh stood for election as a candidate from the Hindu Ward, but his nomination papers were rejected by the Scrutinising Officer on the ground that he being a Sikh cannot represent the Hindu community.

The District Magistrate, before whom an appeal against the decision of the Scrutinising Officer was filed, called upon the Sardar to cite an instance from State records to show that Sikhs had been allowed to represent Hindus on any occasion in the past.

It was argued on behalf of the Sardar that he had been president of the Alwar Hindu Sabha for the past six years and that the Sabha had been recognised by the State authorities also.

The Magistrate, however, upheld the objections raised by the Scrutinising Officer.—United Press.

Our Readers' Views

A Reply To Archbishop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When His Grace the Archbishop delivered his masterly address against Prohibition to the Bombay Rotarians the talk in the Bombay bars was nothing else but that speech. Every one of us with the beer glass in hand hailed the speech with undiluted delight. "By gosh!" said one of us, "Gandhi has got it on the knuckles this time!" Do not misunderstand me. In my last letter I said we drunkards were all for Prohibition.....and we are! But it is useless asking us about Prohibition after seven in the evening! It is the "morning after" that brings us to our senses and we realise what utter fools we made of ourselves, and then pray for Prohibition!

If our Bishop had only put himself in touch with our middle classes and the lower classes he would have been shocked at the havoc that drink is creating.....and the tune of his speech I dare say, would be different.

Under the influence of drink every other sin is committed. Under the influence of drink we in company have visited nearly all the houses of ill-repute in this city. Will it shock your readers when I say that these houses bearing somewhat "refined" signboards, are 'run' mostly by Christian girls? I broached this subject with a priest, he straightway put it down to depression! It's sheer moonshine! Depression has hit every community! The reason why our girls are in these houses is that they get drinks at every hour of the day, followed, of course, by a merry time! Take away the drink and these houses will gradually disappear.

His Grace has very rightly stated that liquor paralyses reason and wrecks individuals, yet if liquor is stopped charity will suffer! What would one say of a shepherd, who finds that his sheep are killed by tigers, yet he only "sh-oos" the tigers away instead of killing them outright just because he can get money for the skins of the dead sheep?

Will His Grace tell us which is better: Saving the Souls or saving the Cash?—Yours, etc.,

"A GOAN DRUNKARD."

June 23.

Prohibition

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Would the present ministry and the local radio station take the available opportunity of the presence of all the leaders in Bombay in general and Mahatmaji in particular to broadcast their views on the most burning topic of the day to allay the public feelings and misunderstandings, just as they allowed the Archbishop to make use of the microphone? Would they do it?.—Yours, etc.

G. TULSIDAS.

On Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the Congress Ministry assumed the reigns of office, we have heard and read more than enough on Prohibition. May be that certain salient points advanced against Prohibition, though far-fetched, appeal to 'saner' elements, but the fact remains that we are under Congress Government and the Congress which is the greatest organisation in India, claims to mirror the hearts of ill-fed masses. We have also had most logical arguments, both Indian and non-Indian, and the feelings of those who will be deprived of their pegs, and rightly so, have been voiced as eloquently as possible.

Apart from all this, there is no getting away from the one veritable conclusion that alcohol-drinking is a positive evil and the necessity of combating it cannot be underestimated. If Prohibition is not expedient to-day, it is so at a later stage.

Is Prohibition for good or bad should, therefore, be the main factor that governs the thoughts of people like Mr. A. D. Shroff, who agitates against Prohibition. It is definitely for good. Everything considered all other grievances and difficulties should be subordinated to the supreme object that Prohibition is a boon to Indian masses.

Fundamentally speaking, it is only at the expense of ephemeral pleasures and some sacrifice that we can encourage a humanitarian virtue and bring about everlasting and abiding happiness. Those great historians have proved to the hilt.—Yours etc..

K.R.K. MOORTHI.

Bombay, June 19.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Marine Drive

"MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC" asks the police authorities to stop the molestation of young girls by certain bad characters who haunt the Marine Drive.

Thanksgiving

MR. NANUBHAI V. DESAI (Auditor) expresses his hearty thanks to his supporters and voters for returning him to the All India Accountancy Board in its recent election from the constituency of the Province of Bombay and Western India States.

A Complaint

"INHABITANT" complains against the condition of the road from Pur-Naka to Papdy Toll Bar, which though repaired recently, is yet quite unfit for traffic. The correspondent requests higher authorities to look into the matter.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

Mr. Shroff's Questions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears that as the controversy on Prohibition develops, new points crop up from time to time. As the Hon. the Home Member appears to have taken over charge of the Excise Department, at least so far as the propaganda side of Government's prohibition policy is concerned, I should like to ask him a few questions and I trust that he will enlighten the public with straightforward answers.

1. In the "Harijan" of the 17th June Mr. Gandhi has made it clear that Prohibition only means cancellation of licences for sale of liquor, "to remove from the drinker the temptation or the facility which the State considers is harmful to him except for medicinal purposes." There is absolutely no doubt now that Mr. Gandhi is the author of the policy of introducing immediate and total prohibition in the city of Bombay. Despite all the protestations to the contrary, the Bombay Ministers are only endeavouring to carry out loyally Mr. Gandhi's commands in this matter. In view, therefore, of Mr. Gandhi's interpretation of prohibition, would it not be correct for the public to understand that the Bombay Government have no desire to stand in the way of those who want to drink and can make their own arrangements for obtaining their own supplies? That is to say, it would be open to those who want to drink whisky to import it direct from abroad.

2. Government have already announced that they will grant permits to non-Asiatics. Will Government now publish their estimates of consumption of foreign liquor by non-Asiatics taking full advantage of the quota allowed under the permits? I make bold to suggest that the consumption of foreign liquor by non-Asiatics under the permits granted to them will work out to anything between half to two-thirds of the total consumption of foreign liquor at present in Bombay. If Government will only publish the accurate figures, one more piece of irrefutable evidence will be found in support of the very moderate drinking habit amongst those who take foreign liquor in Bombay and will conclusively disprove the contention of the prohibitionists that the evil of drunkenness prevails in Bombay.

3. Government have refused to grant permits to hotels like the Taj Mahal Hotel. An enterprise of great magnitude which has developed into one of the best hotels in the East is sought to be ruined by the Government of Bombay. But the public cannot have a better appreciation of the grave injustice which Government are inflicting on this Hotel unless they realise that an Indian-owned and an Indian-managed hotel will be ruined whilst boarding houses run by Europeans with permits granted to non-Asiatics will steal a march over the good hotels of Bombay. I understand that there are quite a good few hundreds of such boarding houses in Bombay, where anything from 2 to 6 or 7 families are housed. Every non-Asiatic will have a permit, and, therefore, there will be any amount of liquor available in these boarding houses with the obvious consequence that a hotel like the Taj will be robbed of its legitimate business as it will not be permitted to sell liquor—nay, even those non-Asiatics staying in the Hotel and holding permits will not be allowed to take their drinks in the public rooms of the hotel. This is just one example of how our National Government which ceaselessly declares from house-tops that it is out to support Indian enterprise is by its ill-conceived policy of prohibition deliberately diverting the tourist traffic business from Indian hands to the non-Asiatics.

4. I understand that in the city of Bombay there are about 600 rented places occupied for the purpose of selling toddy, country liquor and foreign liquor. Will Government publish the amount of rents paid every month by the 600 licensees? I have been given an estimate that the monthly rentals alone come to Rs. 80,000.

5. Will Government publish statistics regarding the number of motor cars, buses, trolleys and other vehicles daily entering the limits of the dry area for Bombay? These figures would give the public some idea both of the amount of money that will have to be spent for effective prevention of the smuggling of liquor and toddy in the city of Bombay and also indicate the chance of success for total prohibition in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Aloysian Dinner

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Support is being canvassed to organise a cosmopolitan Aloysian dinner before Prohibition commences by a section that was responsible for the delegation of priests that recently visited Bombay for collections and had to return on account of the hue and cry raised by the poor. The object of the dinner with drinks is kept in the dark. An unusual feature being that non-Catholics are persuaded to associate.

All that one in touch with the inner circles could gather was that the object of the dinner was twofold: to prepare the ground the return of priests for collections during winter and secondly to get together those elements, particularly in the Mangalorean Catholic community, who do not subscribe to Prohibition. It is painful to note the dinner mania while schemes for the spread of literacy and social relief should be shelved for want of active co-operation.

It has to be regretted that when the majority of the community welcome Prohibition, as deliverance from a degrading temptation and economic ruin, that reactionaries in self-interest should attempt to give a wrong lead through subtle moves. As majority of the community are against such wasteful dinners, it is hoped that better counsels would prevail and the funds and energy to be wasted would be directed to constructive projects.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. PINTO.

Bombay.

BHILS' PLIGHT IN DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, June 24.

The hot summer this year has proved disastrous to many Bhil families of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas owing to occasional devastating fire having broken in many villages. Eight families in the village of Tanda, six in the village of Jhari, two in the village of Jambua, two in the village of Kotada and three in the village of Bhutodi have been rendered homeless and helpless by fire. To-day a report of a very devastating fire comes from the village Kharsana of Jhalod Taluka. On 23rd inst. a house of a Bhil farmer Khatra Rama has been completely burnt to ashes. Eleven cattle and two goats have been burnt to death and his two daughters have been severely burnt. Khatra himself and his eldest daughter have received injuries from burns. Two girls have been removed to the Jhalod dispensary.

The Bhil Seva Mandal has rendered immediate help by supplying all the families with food stuffs and clothes and fodder for cattle to some of them.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 24.

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 9825 reg tons Capt J A Smith arrived from Yokohama via Japan China Ports Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt H M Macdonald arrived from Durban via African Ports and Bodi Bunder with passengers and general cargo

O S Kaisha's s.s. Nissan Maru of 3887 reg tons Capt S Nagahisa arrived from Karachi via Marmagoa with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clerke arrived from Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 24-6-39

S S British Sailor (Ang Iran Oil) for Abadan

S S Brisbane Maru (DSK) for Penang Singapore and China Japan Ports.

SAILED

M B Kaisha's Anagisan Maru of 2783 reg tons Capt H Meyamoto sailed for Yokohama and Osaka via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Nagpore of 3225 reg tons Capt C S Parker sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 3826 reg tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Anchor Line s.s. Circassia of 6580 reg tons Capt W Gemmell sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Meunt Parnes of 2760 reg tons Capt K Filaratos sailed for Vizagapatam in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt R S A Hankin sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Zinzan Maru of 3107 reg tons Capt T Tagashira sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 24.

1 Nissan Maru 3887 Japan 27-6 O S KKaisya
2 Circassia 6580 Karachi 25-6 Anchor Line
3 Zinzan Maru 3107 Karachi 25-6 N Y Kaisha
13 Wolfsburg 3827 Bremen NF L Edwards
16 Kenya 4646 Durban 5-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Howra 4096 Calcutta 24-6 M M
14 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 28-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jaladuta 3089 Rangoon 26-6 Scindia S N
F Stanwold 603 NF NF S Hassum
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 26-6 B S N
N C Nagpore 3226 Karachi 24-6 M M
P/u Vasna 2025 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Keelung 1-7-39 K Nixon
Clan Macbryan 27-6-39 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Barenfels 10-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 26-6-39 L Edwards
Trautenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Atlas Maru 25-6-39 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 30-6-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Barala 29-6-39 M M
Vita 1-7-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Birsa 25-6-39 M M
Orna 26-6-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Itenda 24-6-39 M M
Jalaganga 26-6-39 Scindia S N
FROM SYDNEY
Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 27-6-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Circassia 30-6-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Wolfsburg N F L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 18-7-39 P and O S N
Brisborne Maru 30-6-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 27-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Varsova 29-6-39 M M
Barpeta 28-6-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Avoi 27-6-39 T Morrison
FOR RANGOON
Jaladuta 25-6-39 Sc. S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-7-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Ginyo Maru 1-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 1-7-39 L Edwards
Circassia 24-6-39 Anchor Line
B I S I GENERAL CARGO SAILING DATES
S S Zinzan Maru 27-6-39
S S Kalarand 23-6-39
S S Netravati 24-6-39
S S Barpeta 24-6-39
S S Cortu (boats) 23-6-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 24.

S S Tantenfels for Hamburg: 55 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 187 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 27 bags cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 1820 bags gr nut oil cake Exp. A Oomerbhoy; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake Exp. F H Kassam; 28 bags gum D Mauji; 110 bales cotton waste M Chandulal

For Gothenburg: 46 bales cotton twist waste The Overseas Cotton Waste

For Amsterdam: 266 bags gum S Khetsey.

For Antwerp: 3000 pkts copra oil cake Exp A Oomerbhoy

For Copenhagen: 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 55 bales cotton waste P D Vora

For Rotterdam: 44 bales cotton twist waste N D Kaikini; 534 bags gum kernels S M Rajgor; 5500 pkgs gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy

For Kingston: 75 bags gr nut in shell R Ratilal

For Oslo: 25 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai

S S Brisbane Maru for Yokohama: 100 tons scrap iron Faiz; 725 bdls tin clippings Faiz: 133 tons old iron scrap M S Abdul Husain

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 100 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 12 bales wool raw C Lister; 90 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 1920 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents

For Boston Mass: 20 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons

S S Nissan Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Sons; 100 bales raw cotton Valji Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 94 bales raw cotton P Madhavani; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton Konishi; 100 bales raw cotton S Nemani; 100 bales raw cotton B Harkchand

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 200 bales raw cotton K Poonja

For Tsingtoa: 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarain and Sons.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Zinzan Maru for Chimulpho: 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Kobe: 150 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal and Sons

For Yokohama: 102 tons scrap iron M G Abdulhusain

IMPORTS

S S Burfield Agent M Mackenzie from Mombassa: 19574 bales cotton

S S Pundit Agent Turner Morrison from Cheribon: 27871 bags sugar

From Tegal: 18668 bags sugar

From Pekalovgon: 5522 bags sugar

From Somarang: 12709 bags sugar

S S Howra Agent M Mackenzie from Cochin: 121 bags cocoanuts; 37 bdls rubber; 200 cases cashew kernels; 65 bdls coir yarn; 143 cases coffee

From Rangoon: 15767 bags rice; 72673 pcs and bdls teak wood; 50 bags gram husk; 900 bags pig lead; 755 dms oil; 578 dms wax; 264 cases jaggery

From Colombo: 200 bdls mattress fibre

S S Cathay Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 579 cases dried milk; 41 cases end fruit

From Adelaide: 201 bars silver 393 cases apples

From Fremantle: 130 cases apples

From Hobart: 155 cases jams; 33 cases deserts; 191 cases apples

From Sydney: 182 bxs butter; 68 cks tallow

S S Chakdina Agent M Mackenzie from K'shahr: 45 bags skins

From Bushire: 201 jottas rose water; 60 bags almonds with shell

From B Abbas: 120 bdls d/s fish.

From Muscat: 312 bags dry dates; 226 bags sardines

From Gwadur: 90 bdls siffi mats

From Karachi: 1867 bags wheat; 700 bags gram chuni, 638 bags bajree; 62 bags gram flour: 68 bdls d/s fish 960 pcs and bdls scantling; 30 bags apricots; 52 bales cotton

S S Jalakrishna Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 7103 tons coal

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., have issued the following report dated London June 7:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on May 31st was £229,100,000 at 148s.6d. per fine ounce, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Conditions in the open market remain quiet and only about £1,700,000 of gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week under review. On most days moderate official offerings have augmented general selling and buyers have been satisfied in full, the tendency of the dollar-sterling exchange having rendered arbitrage operators cautious.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 27th May to midday on the 5th instant.

IMPORTS

	£
Union of South Africa	2,456,916
British West Africa	60,084
Southern Rhodesia	142,883
British East Africa	10,531
British Guiana	7,221
Netherlands	1,466,200
Switzerland	13,740
Egypt	11,366
Other Countries	9,704
	4,201,244

EXPORTS

	£
United States of America	8,477,139
Netherlands	9,452
France	6,750
Palestine	4,916
Canada	1,369
Germany	4,650
Other Countries	7,244
	8,511,520

Last week's shipments of gold from Bombay are reported to comprise about £66,000 on the s/s "Comorin" for London and about £138,000 on the s/s "President Harrison" for New York.

SILVER

Prices have varied only between 19.15/16d. for cash and 19-3/4d. for forward, at which it has repeatedly proved impossible to satisfy the very considerable demand, and 20d. for cash and 19.13/16d. for forward at which sellers have predominated.

Offerings have mainly comprised Indian and other resales but some resales forward selling has also been in evidence. Buying orders were received from the Continent and from American trade quarters but the the bulk of American demand has been limited to the lower level at which also speculative and Continental interest has been maintained.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 27th May to midday on the 5th instant.

IMPORTS

	£
France	13,462
Other Countries	1,707
	15,169

EXPORTS

	£
United States of America	206,371
Bengal	10,000
British India	2,700
Germany	10,540
Bermuda	5,500
Other Countries	1,786
	237,497

RESTRICTED BUSINESS ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable dated London, June 23:—

Delay in the accomplishment of Russian Pact combined with Japan incident is causing severe restriction in stock exchange business. We are still confident of success in the former and believe that latter will be amicably settled. We would advise caution but think purchases advisable on any further setback.

Consett Iron	8/3
John Brown	28/7 1/2
Broken Hill North	35
Broken Hill South	20
Associated Manganese of S. A.	4/4 1/2
Kamra Tin	1/4 1/2
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	39/3
O. K. Bazaar	22/6
Bristol Aircraft	19/9
Westland Aircraft	7/9
Halesowen Steel	8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 24.

Wheat	8,733 cwts.
Linseed	5,200 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	165 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,400 cwts.
Castorseed	226 cwts.
Rice	19,307 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,307 cwts.
Cottonseed	662 cwts.
Mowrassed	121 cwts.
Gram	176 cwts.
Joowar	522 cwts.
Bajree	1,117 cwts.

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

TAXABLES.		Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
2-3/4 p.c. 1946-52 Loan	98-10	2.353	2.468	2.420
3-1/2 G. P. Notes	95-14	3.052		
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99-10	2.541	2.561	2.555
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	101-14	2.435	1.697	
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97- 8	2.598	2.626	2.608
3-1/4 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103- 4	2.862	2.530	2.629
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107- 4	3.147	1.558	
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	110- 2	3.066	2.764	2.900
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115- 0	3.303	2.689	2.883
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	100- 0			
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103-10	4.072	1.223	3.310
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	113- 9	4.403	2.648	3.534
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mys	112- 0	3.571	2.971	3.272
5 p.c. 1955 Mys	124- 0	4.032	3.115	

JUTE INDUSTRY REVIEW

Cultivation In Brazil: A Japanese Venture

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Information received from Brazil regarding jute cultivation in that country says that a Japanese firm named the Amazonia Industry Co Ltd has been successful in growing jute in the Para State of Brazil. A crop of 500 tons was produced during 1938. It is reported that a Japanese-Brazalian jute cultivation company under joint investment by the two countries, Japan and Brazil, will be established in accordance with a contract recently signed between the Para State Government and the above mentioned Japanese firm

In the contract three years have been provided as a period of experimental cultivation but if the results are satisfactory a Japanese-Brazalian concern will be established in one year. In this case the Para State Government will offer 25,000 acres of land free to the company exempting it from taxation and providing free transportation for the Japanese labourers to and from the site of cultivation.

STATE HELP

It is further reported that the State Government is making efforts to obtain privileges from the Federal Government for the Company, such as immigration of about 100 Japanese families including 500 men each year and their free transportation in the State. But according to the Brazalian Embassy in Tokyo the Japanese labour required for growing jute, will be imported not from Japan but from the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil

GERMAN DEMAND

According to information from Germany, activity in the manufactured goods market continued up to the middle of May and there was a good demand for all kinds of goods. But spinners and manufacturers showed great reluctance in booking large orders. The price of jute manufactures had been steadily rising in sympathy with the price of raw jute up to the first week of May and remained unchanged during the second week.

Germany has resorted to various measures for restricting its consumption of jute and thus reducing outlays of foreign exchange required for such imports. Paper sacks have been substituted as far as possible for jute bags. Fibres of domestic production, such as flag and hemp as well as paper fibres have been admixed with jute to a certain extent in the manufacture of sackings and other products. Methods have been developed for the preservation, cleaning and re-use of old jute bags. Despite all these measures, however, Germany's imports of jute have increased since 1936 This large importation of jute during the past two years is attributed to increased demand for packing and related materials resulting from the acceleration of German industrial activity

ITALIAN TRADE

Production in the spinning section of the jute industry in Italy was lower in February, the index figure falling to 104.2 from 105.8 for the preceding month. Activity in the weaving section was also lower, the index for February being 96.9 as against 99.2 in January. 8,910 metric tons of raw jute were imported into Italy during the first three months of 1939 as compared with 12,045 metric tons imported during the same period of 1938. Stocks of raw jute in Italy at the end of February in the customs and recognised public warehouses were 1,649 metric tons as against 1,381 metric tons at the end of January 1939.

The Italian jute industry is not to be allowed to sell in the home market pure jute fabrics from a date to be fixed soon This has been stipulated by a new law introducing the compulsory mixture of artificial fibres to textile fibres Jute yarns and jute cloths must have a mixture of 20 per cent of other fibre, e. g. hemp, canapafiocco (an artificial hemp fibre), broom fibre, ramie or mulberry fibre. Imports of empty bags into Italy which are to be re-exported filled, need in future a special licence. Up to now, imports of these sacks were free.

NORWAY PRODUCTION.

The latest census of industrial production in Norway reveals a few facts regarding the output of jute and canvas and allied products. The production of jute and canvas cloth totalled 1,211 tons and that sail cloth 108 tons.

The sack and bag industry produced 7,123,625 sacks. Other articles produced were rucksacks, tents, awnings tarpaulins etc. The production of floor coverings comprised 118 tons of carpet and 136 tons of coir carpets and rugs.

The raw material consumed included 1,436 tons of jute, 254 tons of flax yarn, 1,502 tons of hemp yarn, 1,230 tons of jute yarn and 4,747 tons of jute and hemp cloth.

The demand for sacks in Belgium was maintained during March and the sack departments of the jute mills are working full capacity. It is reported that orders have been booked for several months ahead. The air Raid Precaution Committee has not yet issued its regulations and plans. They have the credits at their desposal but are waiting for the formation of a responsible Government before taking their decisions. The order for sand bags will be very important and the manufacturers will have difficulties in handling the scheme. Foreign mills will have difficulties in supplying the grade tissue and standard size imposed but should certainly be able to compete. Again the international situation might overtake the Government consultations and impose a quick decision.

POLLAND BAGS.

The jute mills in Poland generally produce bags, packing materials and carpet yarns. About 6,000 looms are working there. Flax is mixed with jute in the production of the above materials and the percentage of flax to be mixed is regulated by law. At present 20 per cent flax is mixed with jute and this percentage is to be increased to 40 by August next. No other fibre is mixed with jute and paper bags are rarely used in the country. Stock figures for jute are not published but are considered to be small.—A.P.

C. P. & BERAR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lacs only) of eight months' Government of Central Provinces and Behar Treasury Bills will be received at the Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (standard time) on Thursday, the 29th June 1939.

Bills will be of the following denominations, viz. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs 5,00,000, and Rs. 10,00,000.

Each tender should specify clearly the term of the bills applied for, the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Tuesday, the 4th July 1939.

A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of tender or tenders submitted by any bank, individual etc. must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered, a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be in multiples of Rs 25,000, the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and, in order to effect this, the Reserve Bank of India reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage, or to make no allotment, to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part, of any tender without assigning any reason.

The Treasury Bills will be paid on maturity only at the Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

Indian Central Jute Committee

SIMLA, June 22.

The next meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee will be held at Calcutta on July 10, 11, and 12. Mr. P. M. Kharegat, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, will preside.

LAC CESS

The meetings of the Advisory Board and the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee will be held at Namkum (Ranchi) on July 12 and 13, and 14 and 15, respectively. The Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will preside over the deliberations of the Governing Body, and the Director of the Industrial Research Bureau, over the meeting of the Advisory Board.—United Press.

Wall-Street Market

New York, June 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond and Share del 5 Pfd	57
American Telephone and Telegraph	152½
Western Union Telegraph	19 1/2
North American Co	22
American Can	94
New York Central R R	14 1/8
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	78 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	40
Mortgomery Ward	51
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	56
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	98
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	57
Sears Roebuck	77
United States Steel	47 3/8
Bethlehem Steel	56
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	108
Republic Steel	15
United States Rubber	42
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 7/8
Chrysler Motors	71
General Motors	44 1/4
General Electric	34 3/8
Lockheeds	26
Douglas	63 1/2
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
National City Bank of New York	26

Turnover 489,000 shares. Dull but firm market

Facts Behind Tientsin Blockade

(Continued from page 6)

statesmen were with him against the soldiers. He did not wish to join a military alliance against the Western Powers, but the case would be altered if Russia were involved.

This was, of course, one of the factors that influenced Downing Street while it was hesitating in its approach to Moscow.

Portugal it was said, disliked this move: so did Franco and the Pope: Japan strongly disapproved. Very well. In spite of Japan's disapproval, Mr. Strang has been sent to Moscow.

At the last moment Japan gives to her disapproval a visible and highly unpleasant form: she blockades Tientsin. She confronts us, before it is too late, with a choice.

"Persist," she may be saying to us, "in this Russian alliance, and we will liquidate what is left of British power and wealth in the Far East. In any event, it exists only on sufferance.

Abandon Moscow, recognise our New Order, throw China to the wolves, and some modest share will be left to you. We may one day permit you to invest in China under our control."

It is the timing of this stroke that seems significant. It happens when everything in Europe is in the balance.

The Russian alliance may still be wrecked. The crisis in Danzig may come at any moment. In Slovakia there is reason to believe, a German Army of a quarter of a million men may be assembling for the invasion of Poland. It looks like brilliant team-work on the part of the Axis staffs.

Russia Pact Vital

The reprisals under consideration—prohibitive duties against Japanese goods and the closing of certain ports to Japanese ships—seem appropriate.

But a threat of this kind calls for a much wider adjustment of policy. If the entire earth is now the chess-board in this power-game, the players on both sides must view it as a whole.

Mr. Chamberlain has assured us that he is consulting France and the United States about Tientsin. But why omit the Soviet Union. No other Power is so deeply concerned with the Far East, and none has at its disposal such formidable means of pressure.

The Russians have not suggested the inclusion of the Far East in the scope of the alliance. For our own sakes, as well as for China's we may come to, wish that they would do so.

Peace is indivisible: the Continents have no boundaries. One thing emerges clearly from the dim chessboard. If Mr. Chamberlain fails to conclude the Russian alliance without further delay, our weak and scattered coalition will face a solid alliance, which can then impose its will from Danzig to Tientsin.

Any show of resistance will then mean war under a disastrous handicap.

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48-Hour Week Still An Ideal In India!

(Continued From Page 14)

Indian worker as a rule is getting more and more class-conscious and therefore becoming radical in his outlook. Due to this militancy, employers as well as Government do not encourage the growth of working-class organisations. In spite of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour with regard to recognition of unions, the majority of the employers' organisations do not recognise trade unions, even those run by a more moderate section of our organisation. The result is that the worker is left in a hopeless condition and he cannot use collective bargaining to secure redress of his grievances. This results in frequent strikes, which raise a clamour both from employers and from Government spokesmen, and laws are enacted with a view to putting them down. I can understand a government enacting laws to postpone strikes in public utility services to pave the way for conciliation. But I cannot understand governments when they enforce compulsory conciliation and at the same time declare strikes illegal for a few months during the pendancy of the conciliation proceedings. The Government of India have a measure of this type in view. The Provincial Government of Bombay have recently enacted a law called the Industrial Disputes Act where sectional and occupational unions are given a favourable treatment, and strikes and lock-outs are declared illegal for a period of four to five months during the compulsory conciliation proceedings. The trade union movement is not opposed to conciliation, but as a representative of the organised workers of India I strongly protest against the slavery thus imposed. While this measure was on the anvil, the workers protested by a one-day strike. In spite of that, the measure has been passed, and it will begin operating soon. While I thus criticise strongly the action of our Governments, I have to thank them for the little good they have done. Government of Bombay are enacting a law for regulating hours of work of shop assistants. This is a very welcome measure. During the last twenty years Government of India have enacted some laws like the amendment to the Factory Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Payment of Wages Act, which have done some real good to the workers.

NO LABOUR LAWS IN STATES

While laws on some labour problems are being enacted in British India the majority of the States have no labour laws. Last year a strike took place in the textile industry at Cawnpore, and the capitalists there made a threat to migrate to the Indian States, as there are no labour laws there. I want Government of Great Britain to use their powers as the Paramount Power through the Government of India with a view to persuading the Indian India of nearly 83 millions of people to enact labour laws on the lines of British India.

NO COLOURED WORKER AS DELEGATE

I am surprised to find that there is not a single coloured worker either as a delegate or as an adviser at this conference. The same can be said with regard to women, with a little less justification of course. Do you hope, Mr. President, to solve our problems without greater co-operation from the colonial and native workers and women of the world? For us the slogan "Workers of the world, unite!" has tremendous value. It is for the various working class organisations of the world to see that the so-called backward workers are represented in this conference. The proletariat of the world makes no difference theoretically amongst itself about race, caste, creed or colour, and I hope that this will be translated into practice at least in future conferences.

HARDSHIPS OF INDIAN SEAMEN

I may incidentally state that there is a growing feeling amongst Indian seamen that they are sacrificed to the British shipping interests and not given their due. We must see that our conventions, when ratified, are acted upon in their spirit.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIANS

I have once more to draw the attention of the Director to the complaint made every year that Indians are not fairly represented on the staff of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. As regards contribution to the League we rank fourth on the list. I want many Indians to be trained in the international atmosphere here in Geneva, as members of that international civil service of which the Director speaks so highly, so that they may go back to their country with a larger outlook and serve it better.

COCOANUT PLANTATION AT RATNAGIRI

Bombay Government Plans

With a view to promote cocoanut on sandy lands on the coats of Ratnagari District-Government has decided to grant land at Kelshi, taluka Dapoli, district Ratnagiri to suitable persons from the Koli Mahar, Maratha, Kunbi, Gabit, Bhandari and Indian Christian Communities on reclamation lease for a period of 99 years. Any portion of the leased land may, however, be resumed by Government, if required for a public purpose. To facilitate plantation operations tagai loans will also be granted to a lessee on adequate security.

TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATIONS

League Of Nations Committee Examines Question

NEW DELHI, June 24.

The Transit and Communication Committee of the League of Nations which held its 22nd session recently, under the chairmanship of M. J. De Ruelle of Belgium, dealt with various general questions, the most important of which were:—

The unification of rules regarding maritime tonnage measurements facilities for the flying staff of air transport undertakings in regard to identity papers: the improvement of transport and reduction in its cost with a view to raising the standard of living.

The Assembly of the League, some time ago, recommended the study of measures of a national or international character for raising the standard of living, the first stage of which enquiry was limited to a preliminary investigation. It was realised in the course of these investigations that the influence of transport and distribution cost on the standard of living should be studied.

The 22nd session of the Transport and Communications Committee, therefore, examined a preliminary study of this question, prepared by the Secretariat of the League. Thereafter the Committee has taken steps necessary for the question to be more fully gone into by a mixed Committee.—A.P.

Anglo-American Barter Agreement Signed

PROFESSIONAL BUYING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Loan Announcement In July

BOMBAY, June 24.

The text of the Anglo-American Barter Agreement was signed on Friday by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Oliver Stanley.

It provides for the supply by the United States to the British Government of 6,00,000 bales of cotton of kinds to be specified. The value of cotton is to be arrived at on the basis of average price since 1st January this year and will be in the region of six millions sterling.

The British Government will supply America with rubber to the value of cotton supplied. The amount being in the region of 80,000 tons.

It is stated that the object of the two Governments is to co-operate in the provision of stocks of two essential commodities against a possible war emergency.

Britain wants to stock cotton and the United States want war-stock of rubber.

There is no question of using these stocks for commercial purposes and they are intended solely as reserve for war measure.

A provision in the agreement States that if there is no war the stocks to be held for at least seven years. When the stocks are liquidated the Governments are under obligation to consult one another to do everything to avoid disturbance of markets.

It is generally thought in U.S.A. trade circles the barter is of no particular bullish influence as it is merely a transfer from American to British warehouses.

Bombay buying of distants against sale of nears was the only one feature of heavy operations on the New York cotton Exchange on Friday. After the House of Representatives' approval of the export subsidy and the signing of the Barter agreement with the trend very steady throughout the Session.

The market opened very steady and was active. Prices advanced on heavy trade covering and spot Houses and Wall Street buying of nears. The market then became quieter and prices partially reacted on profit-taking and New Orleans liquidation of July and switching to October with more liberal offerings. Finally covering in July and foreign professional buying of distants appeared with the Session ending near about the highest level.

According Washington advices from A. A. A. quarters, the new loan programme on cotton will be announced late in July. The continuation of the present loan or a new loan programme at about the same level is expected.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with July 9.48. There was active buying and prices advanced to 9.47 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 12 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 9.97c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton price closed unchanged at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 4.58. The market expecting and presently was discounting one cent. export subsidy. There was scattered liquidation which met trade calling but otherwise was quieter awaiting further developments'. Later trade calling reflected improved textile business. There was American straddle buying on narrow New York parity. Contracts were scarce. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5-66d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian ring was fairly steady. Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points up and Uppers improved 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels advanced 10 to 11 points while Ashmouni futures gained 8 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-58 p.m.)	9.47+12
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	9.38+03
Liverpool October highest	4.65+02
Liverpool October lowest	4.55—08

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable Information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Subsidy approved strongly recommend selling January buying distants.

New York: Believe markets have temporarily discounted a one cent export subsidy look for nearby irregularity price movement with weathers crop developments important influences believe longer term outlook favours higher domestic prices.

Bullish feeling influenced by subsidy administrations huge spending programme inflationary recommend purchase oil for substantial advance.

Trade buying realizing well absorbed more rains in Alabama 500,000 bales to be exchanged for rubber prefer buying new crop.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Expect operation export subsidy discretionary with secretary and flexible for purpose of negotiations. Eventually likely exert corrective influence disparity between futures and spot values also tend narrow discounts continue. Feel distants purchase for investment.'

'No evidence of weakness. Scarcity of contracts causes buyers to bid prices up to fill orders.'

'Continue bullish. Expect New York cotton to advance further.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market opened easy but now a better feeling owing to straddle operators buying. Market favourable covering to secure profits.

Spell and nervous market. Some straddle profit taking buying Liverpool against selling New York. Helped prices in afternoon. Recommend purchases on declines.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 24.

July	9.46
October	8.77
December	8.55
January	8.45
March	8.35
May	8.28
Middling Spot	9.91 nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 24.

July	9.54
October	8.86
December	8.65
Middling Spot	9.45

11 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, June 24.

July closed.
October closed.
December closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 24.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	7,000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 24.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69-5/16
Amsterdam	3.81-7/8
Brussels	27.52-1/2
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.77-1/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 24.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF per ton 11.16.3 June sellers.

Linseed Calcutta-London CIF per ton 12.15.0 June sellers.

Linced Bombay-London CIF per ton 13.2.6 June sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. CIF per ton 12.7.6 June/July sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF per ton 11.7.6 June sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 24.

Rozario Santa Fe 1943 July sellers.
Barletta Russo 23 July sellers.
South Australian 22/9 July sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, June 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/9 July sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/7-1/2 September/December sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 24.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 8-5/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 24.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 24.

June	5.19
July	5.02
August	4.87
September	4.74
October	4.64
November	4.55
December	4.54
January	4.54
February	4.54
March	4.54
April	4.54
May	4.54
June	4.54
Middling Spot	5.68

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, June 24.

July	5.04
October	4.68

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 23

SAKELS—	
July	11.45+10
November	12.03+11
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.63+8
October	9.73+10
December	9.79+10
February	9.88+11
April	9.96+12
GIZA—	
July	11.42+15
November	11.64+12
January	11.75+13
March	11.86+11

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 60 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 59
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 42 1/2
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 43 1/2
New York Liverpool: July 43 October 33 December 40 January 51 March 63 May 68

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 24

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 162 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 156/8 for new Broach A/M delivery. The market opened at Rs. 162/8 for Broach J/A delivery and fluctuated between Rs. 161/10 and Rs. 163. The market was uncertain. There being the session of the All-India Congress Committee to-day in the city, the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	161	12 0
Broach A/M		157	8 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		155	4 0
Oomra D/J		143	10 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		121	8 0
Bengal D/J		119	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 24.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	129	126	123	120
Punjab	...	129	126	123	120
Rajputana	...	122	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	159	157	155	153	...
C. P. No. 1	169	167	165	163	...
C. P. No. 2	163	161	159	157	...
Broach No. 2	...	163	166	164	162
Punjab-Ame.	...	189	187	185	183
Surat	...	205	203	201	199
Rajpipla	...	202	200	198	196
Navsari	...	214	212	210	208

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 24.

Bengal Superfine	128/29
Bengal Fine	124/26
Bengal F.G.	122/23
C. P. 1	164/66
C. P. 2	160/61
Arvi	161/62
Amraoti	154/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	157/58
Malkapur	154/56
Khandesh	141/49
Jalna/Sailu	150/52
Burwah/Sanavad	156/58
Khandwa	156/58
Mathia F.G.	126/31
Broach	167/68
Punjab 4F.	173/83
Punjab 289F.	208/13
Sindh N. T.	183/85
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	195/98
Surat	203/05
Navsari	213/15
Western Farm	173/78

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,678	53,749
Central India		223,664	44,054
Barsi and Nagar	37	90,516	149,217
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,[illegible]	43,254
Berar		162,151	323,203
Central Provinces		38,096	80,128
Total Oomras	37	557,579	690,608
Dholera	2,448	271,383	128,191
N.-W. Provinces	62	7,824	2,927
Rajputana	260	73,721	16,100
Sind-Punjab	53	325,728	516,231
Broach		414,322	261,375
Coompta and Dharwar	740	129,197	51,874
Westerns-Northerns	1,002	86,505	22,067
Cocoanada		58	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	2,631	4,231
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan		343,068	479,402
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total		4,614 2,216,238	2,352,028
Arrived by road to 22nd June 39		371,584	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 22nd June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		272,366	283,268
Japan and China	662	1,057,044	616,096
Coast Ports		31,022	56,595
Up-country by Rail		244,269	331,681
Afloat in harbour for Europe China Japan		23 128	20,573
Total	662	1,627,829	1,308,214

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 23-6-39	3842000	7756000
Receipts Yesterday 23-6-39	16000	9000
Exports to date 23-6-39	3397000	5690000
Stock at Ports 16-6-39	1959000	2530000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-6-39	2567000	2115000
Stock at Liverpool 16-6-39	733000	1179000
Visible Supply 16-6-39	5114000	6079000
Quantity in sight 16-6-39	9140000	13329000
Quantity out of sight 16-6-39	9661000	10131000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 23

Broach J/A highest 164 1/4 lowest 162 1/8 closing 163 3/8

Broach A/M highest 156 3/4 lowest 155 3/4 closing 156 3/8

Oomra July highest 156 1/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 7/8

Oomra D/J highest 143 lowest 142 1/2 closing 142 3/4

Bengal July highest 121 lowest 120 1/2 closing 121

Bengal D/J highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 118

Night session: Broach J/A opening 163 5/8 highest 163 5/8 lowest 160 3/4 closing 161 3/8.

Broach A/M closing 156

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 24

Light to moderate rainfall in Oklahama and Texas. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Entire Belt cloudy, scattered showers; getting too much rain."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 24

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. London silver prices advanced 3/16d. for Spot at 19 7/16d and forward prices advanced 3/16d. at 19 1/4d. Prices advanced on Indian buying. There was small speculative selling and the market was steady. Later on the market was quiet but firm. There was small general business at 1/16th over the fixed rates. Sellers were reserved. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 51-9-3 and forward was Rs. 51-2-6 The local market opened very steady and silver prices after opening at Rs. 51/10 advanced to Rs. 51/13 but later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 51/9. The gold ring was quietly steady with a restricted business.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	3
Ashad delivery	37	1	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	0
Shravan delivery	37	1	6
Shravan tejimandi	0	2	3

SILVER

Ready	51	[illegible]	0
Ashad delivery	51	[illegible]	0
Ashad tejimandi	0	13	0
Shravan delivery	51	6	6
Shravan tejimandi	[illegible]	6	0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 24.
London, June 24.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7.8.6

GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Gold valued at Rs. 5,10,188 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, June 24. The consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 11,128 was shipped from Bombay to Mombassa on Wednesday. The s.s. 'Ranchi' which left Bombay on Saturday, took two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 4,99,060.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,23,18,39,311.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 24

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£42-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Tone: Weak.

LONDON METALS

London, June 23

Copper	£42 5 0
Lead	£14 15 0
Spelter	£14 6 3
Tin	£224 15 0

Precious Metals

Bombay, June 22

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 47 per tola
Elephant Brand
Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 46 per tola
Elephant Brand
Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola
Anchor Brand
Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola
Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola
Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola
Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 60 per tola
Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 200 per tola

Copper Statistics

The May statistics of the Copper Institute were somewhat better and are as follows:—

	MAY. tons.
World's Stock of Refined Copper	520,898
World's Consumption of Refined Copper	172,296
World's output of Refined Copper	170,472
World's output of Blister	165,022
	APRIL tons.
World's stock of Refined Copper	522,722
World's Consumption of Refined Copper	153,678
World's output of Refined Copper	166,308
World's output of Blister	160,277

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London, June 23.

July	£11-13-9
August	£11-17-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 24

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	30	2	0
Highest	30	3	0
Lowest	30	2	0
Closing	30	3	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	32	2	0
Highest	32	4	0
Lowest	32	0	9
Closing	32	4	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	12	0
Highest	27	0	0
Lowest	26	11	9
Closing	26	15	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 23.

July	45 3/4d.
October	49 1/2d.
December	51 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 23.

July	dol 0.69 3/4.
September	dol 0.70 5/8.
December	dol 0.72.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 24

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/14
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
3 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/9
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore	111/8
4 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes prices remained unchanged. The tone of the market was [illegible]

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 24

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 to January.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308

Bank's buying T T 1,328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 39

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 24th instant

Shanghai London 0/6 3/4 24th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 24th instant

Java London 8/9 5/8 24th instant

New York London 4.68.12 23rd instant

London New York 4.68.13 23rd instant

London Paris 176.71 23rd instant

London Italy 89.02 23rd instant

London Belgium 27.52 5/8 23rd instant

London Switzerland 20.77 23rd instant

London Berlin 11.67 1/4 23rd instant

London Stockholm 19.42 23rd instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 23rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 22nd instant

Gold £7-8-6 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 19 1/4 22nd instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/16 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/16 22nd instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/4 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 22nd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 22nd instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 22nd instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 23rd instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 23

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	72
3 1/2 per cent	85
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 5/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	68
3 1/2 per cent War loan	94 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/3

STERLING PURCHASES

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 23rd June 1939.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June 22.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	226,900,000
Public deposits	25,200,000
(A) Other deposits	133,400,000
Government securities	112,600,000
(B) Other securities	31,700,000
Notes and coin	32,200,000
Notes in circulation	494,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	20.30 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include	97,200,000
(B) Other securities include	6,500,000
Total deposits	158,600,000
Total securities	144,300,000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 24.

Ready Javas	15 10 6
Shipment July-Aug.	6 3 6
Shipment Sept.	5 15 9
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	5 15 6

Javas Spot F 7.40 (nominal).

New York Sugar

New York, June 23.

September	1.95.
November	2.01.
January	1.95.
March	1.98.

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 23

August [illegible] sh 7 3/4d.

Bombay Burmas Firm

TATA STEEL SHARES VERY STEADY

Restricted Turnover In A Small Session

BOMBAY, June 24.

The local Share Bazar was open for one hour as several members were to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which is having its session in the city to-day.

The market during the Small Session ruled very steady and there was restricted turnover. The tone of the market was very steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow session.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market ruled steady and U.S. Steel shares closed 5/8 up at 47 3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining Shares advanced 1/8 at 13 7/8. General Motors were unchanged at 44 1/4 dollars.

There was no fresh news and the market is anxiously awaiting foreign political developments but there is more disposition to buy on declines. The market opinion is moderately bullish and bulls are likely to lend active support at the time of month-end settlement.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,405 and advanced to Rs. 1,415 under scattered buying but there appeared some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 1,405. Low levels attracted support and prices closed at Rs. 1,410. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 292-8.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 762 and after declining to Rs. 761 advanced to Rs. 765 and closed at Rs. 763-12. Hydro Electric Shares were steady. Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 134-12. Bombay Burmas were firm with improved buying.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 24.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255 0
100	BOM. DYEING	763 12
100	CENTURY	212 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	212 8
100	COLABA	123 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4
100	Finlay	93 8
100	GOKAK	136 0
1.000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	38 12
100	Khatau	83 12
100	KOHINOOR	222 8
200	Laxmi	417 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	121 8
250	Model	42 8
50	MYSORE	87 8
100	NEW GREAT	192 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	215 0
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1.000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	69 4
1.000	SWADESHI	210 8
100	SWAN	90 0
500	Vishnu	1,025 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-500	CENTRAL	33 12
500	Imperial	1,546 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378 12
50-100	India	143 0
100	Reserve Bank	11 8
5	Union	6-2-6
	CEMENTS	
500	ASSOCIATED	134 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	661 4
15-100	Jupiter	14 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	39 10
200	Oriental	4377 8
10-50	Vulcan	7 8
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	147 8
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1.000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,455 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 4
100	Bombay Suburban	155 0
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	195 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	151 4
100	TATA HYDRO	152 4
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,281 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	973 12
100	C. Province	100 4
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	100 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	771 4
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp	5 10
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 11
2sh.	Indian Iron	25 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	36 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,410 0
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	292 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	350 0
10	Air Service	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	180 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	740 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	243 0
125	B. BURMA	506 4
50	B. BURMA CONT.	170 10
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-13-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 12
100	IND BLEACHING	93 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43 0
100	I Radio Defd.	342 8
100	I Radio Ord.	350 0
100	Port Canning	72 14
30	PREMIER CON	70 8
10	Scindia	17 13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 0
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	556 4
6½	p.c. Prem Const 1st	108 0
6½	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	96 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,562 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 2
8	p. c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 24

Bombay Dyeing (761/4) 762 761 763 763/12
Century (211) 211 212
Central India (211/8) 211 212/8
Kohinoor (221) 221/8 221/2 222/8
New Great (192/8) 192
Simplex (69) XD 69/4
Swadeshi (210) 209/8 210 211 210/8
Associated Cement (134/4) 134/8 135/4 134/12
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tram Ord (128/12) 128 129/4
Tata Hydro (152/4) 152
Tata Power (1280) 1277 1281
T Steel Defd (1405) 1405 1415 1406 1410 1407 1408 1410
T Steel Ord (292/8) 292 293 292/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161/8
Bellapur (180) 180/8 180
B Steam (243) 242 243
B Burma (498) 499 505 503 505 506

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 24

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/12
4 per cent 1960/70	110/2
5 per cent 1945/55	113/9

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	143
Central Bank	33/12
Imperial Bank F P	1546/4
Imperial Bank P P	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	6/3

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	365
Ambica	274/6
Arun	210
Arvind	1110
Asok	1828
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	762/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	537/8
Central India	211/14
Century	211/14
Colaba	122/2
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	135/10
Hukumchand	168/4
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	209/14
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	221/14
Laxmi Cotton	427/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	79/6
Murarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	191/14
Raipur	610
Rajnagar	161/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2725
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	210
Vishnu	1025

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1452/8
Tata Hydro Ord	152/3
Tata Power Ord	1280

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	147/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram	128/1
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	348/12
Associated Cements	134/4
Belapur	179/8
Bombay Burma New	170
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bombay Steam	242/8
Bombay Telephone	87/4
Br B Petrol	3 13
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	12
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr	43
Indian Radio Ord	350
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	25/2
Mysore Sugar	32
Port Canning	72/4
Premier Construction	70/4
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/13
Shivrajpur	36
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy	292

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 23

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.61+3
July	6.49+4
October	6.56+5
November	6.59+5
January	6.62+5
March	6.66+5
May	6.69+5
UPPER—	
Spot	5.90+4
July	5.70+3
October	5.70+3
November	5.70+3
January	5.74+3
March	5.76—3
May	5.79+3

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IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939

48-Hour Week Still An Ideal In India!

Appeals To I. L. O. To Give Better Representation To So-called Backward Workers

A strong indictment of the non-representation of "coloured" and "native" workers from colonies at the International Labour Conference in spite of resolutions passed to the contrary and the iniquitous treatment accorded to Indian seamen by British shipping interests was made by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Indian workers' delegate at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, Mr. Nimbkar said:—

INDIA IGNORED

"The general impression left on one's mind after reading the Director's Report is that the report has a bias for the United States of America and some prominent countries of Europe. India is rarely mentioned, and that too only casually, and I, as a representative of India, feel that I am not practically on the map of the world. Many a delegate before me representing workers as well as employers, has complained in the past that the I.L.O. is practically a European organisation. The Director has answered this charge, stating that the statement might have been correct a few years ago but is not so now. But I must frankly state that I am not satisfied with the progress made in relation to my country. European countries have advanced industrially, and also in working class matters. They have passed through various stages and have secured many concessions affecting their welfare.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVE

In a country like India the trade union movement is quite young. The organisation dates from 1920. Some of the working class organisations in my country have no doubt objectives which may not fall in line with the ideals of the I.L.O. we are a Dominion of Great Britain, and the energies of all politically-minded people are directed towards the realisation of our political objective, namely, the independence of our country. The working classes cannot remain aloof from a fight for their country's liberty. So this political aspect has a larger importance in the movements in my country. I do not mean to say that we undervalue the most vital questions that affect the standard of living and well-being of the Indian toiler. The trade union movement no doubt is primarily meant to better the lot of the worker under the existing capitalist conditions, and as such the trade union movement in my country is directing its energy to strengthen itself with a view to securing higher pay, reduction of hours, legislation on minimum wage, social insurance, better housing, holidays with pay, and various other concessions that will better the lot of a worker.

APPALLING CONDITIONS

The conditions in India are worst. Wages are very low—they can only be compared with those in China. Hours of work are long. Factory conditions are not exactly what they should be. There is no decent housing. There is no protection of any kind by way of health insurance or oldage insurance. The great number of the unemployed are not cared for. There are no holidays with pay. There is no security of service, and the right to organise and to free speech are curtailed.

The Indian working class has fought tooth and nail to win concessions. On various occasions they have been met with bullets, and almost all their activities are frequently suppressed.

The proverbial poverty of the people generates radicalism, which meets with strong opposition and suppression from the Government. I want to take this opportunity to strongly protest, from this international platform, against the firings and baton charges in industrial disputes, and against the suppression of workers' meetings and processions in India.

51-HOUR WEEK IN INDIA

Continuing Mr. Nimbkar observed that the I. L. O. must hasten to render social justice to the Indian toiler. A good measure of work had been accomplished, but it had not done much good to the Indian worker. "The Washington Convention of 1919," he said "though ratified by the Government of India in 1920, is yet to be acted upon completely. I cannot understand why India is given a separate treatment in that Convention. Article 10 lays down a 60-hour week for India, while the rest of the world is favoured with 48. We have the question of a 40-hour week on the agenda of the Conference. I am with the rest of the world for a 40-hour week, but for us in India a 48-hour week is still an ideal to attain. In 1936 Factories were put on a 54-hour week. India to-day is industrially the eighth country in the world, and I think it deserves better treatment. It is high time this Conference reviewed Article 10 of the first Convention to put India on a par with other nations.

WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT

Referring to the Trade Union movement in India, Mr. Nimbkar said the movement is getting stronger and more united. "The

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6.)

VIRAWALA'S UNFULFILLED PROMISES

Assurance To Make Dhebar Carry "All Well" Report To Mahatma?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 24.

Prior to his departure for Bombay Mr. Dheber was promised by Mr. Viravala that he would be accepted as surety for release of Mr. Krishnalal Sonani until decision on the appeal is delivered and the confiscated car of driver Nathu would be returned Several other promises are also reported to have been made but until the time of wiring none of these promises have been fulfilled One wonders whether such hopes were given for keeping Mr. Dhebar under false delusion that all is getting on well here when he meets Mahatma Gandhi.

STATES' MINISTERS & REPRESENTATIVES MEET

RAJKOT, June 24.

An informal meeting of Ministers and Representatives of all States was held here this morning, at Junagadh State House under the presidentship of Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar.

It is understood that the meeting considered in detail several questions confronting all the States. Details of the discussions are not available.—United Press.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent are flying to Florence next weekend to attend the wedding of Duchess, her cousin, Princess Irene of Greece, to the Duke of Spoleto.

JAIPUR ENVOY TO SAPRU

To Hold Consultation Over Question Of Federation

JAIPUR, June 25

It is reliably understood that the Jaipur Durbar has deputed Khan Saheb Altaf Ahmed Kheria Secretary to the Council of State of Jaipur, to consult Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on certain vital matters relating to the question of Federation.—United Press.

TO INTERVIEW ANANT PATNAIK

CUTTACK, June 25.

Mrs. Malati Chaudhuri will proceed to the Dhenkanal State to interview Mr. Anant Patnaik, Socialist, who is now undergoing imprisonment in the State jail, on June 27. She has been granted permission to do so by the State autorities, who dave further placed at her disposal a State car to carry her to the jail

Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhuri, M.L.A., her husband will accompany her.—United Press.

Bihar Literacy Drive Anniversary

PATNA, June 24.

It is, understood that the anniversary of the mass literacy campaign inaugurated by the Bihar Government last year will be celebrated on July 14, 1939 when the whole progress of the campaign will be reviewed and the future programme chalked out.

The progress of literacy in the jail continues to be encouraging.

More than 21,000 Chaukidars are receiving instruction at mass literacy centres in the town.—United Press.

KISAN LEADER JAILED

Baksh Land Satyagraha In Bihar And Its Sequel

PATNA, June 24.

Sree Rahul Sankrityana, the Kisan leader was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 in default a further three months' rigorous imprisonment. He has been placed in B Division and sent to Hazaribagh Jail this evening.

He was taken from Chhitaunri where he had been in connection with the Baksh Land Satyagraha at Siwan, to the bungalow of the Sub-Divisional Officer. He was informed by the Officer that he was under arrest and the trial was immediately held at the bungalow and he was convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer.—United Press

ELECTRICITY FOR CONGRESSNAGAR

RAMGARH, June 24.

Babu Ambika Kanta Sinha, Officer-in-Charge of the Reception Committee of the Ramgarh Congress, writes regarding the lighting arrangements of Congress Nagar as follows:—

"It is not correct to say that the idea of electrifying the Nagar has been dropped. Nobody is averse to having electricity. Rather Rajendra Babu is very anxious to see that all amenities are amply provided for our distinguished guests, and the traditional Bihar hospitality is not found wanting in any respect.

Of course, it is neither possible nor practicable to have our own generating equipment. The only place from which electricity can be had is Argada colliery belonging to the B. N. Railway. It is not possible for me to say definitely whether that colliery is in a position to supply the huge bulk required. The Agent of the B. N. Railway has been approached for it and his reply is anxiously awaited.

"I would like to assure the public that no effort will be spared to induce the B. N. Railway to lend us electric power."—United Press.

Honour For Bihari Display Artist

PATNA, June 24.

Sjt. Dinesh Bakshi, a young artist of Bihar, has been entrusted with the task of displaying art in the Congress Nagar at Ramgarh Sjt. Nandalal Bose has been approached for advice in this connection.—United Press.

Bagalkot Pleader Dead

(From Our Correspondent).

BAGALKOT, June 25

Mr. V. V. Taggarshi, a pleader of Bagalkot died of Tuberculosis on Monday last, after a long illness He was a staunch Congressman and worked for the spreading of Khadi and also for uplift of depressed Classes particularly for the Lamanis. The local Bar Association, passed a condolence resolution.

STUDENTS' ULTIMATUM TO BENGAL GOVT.?

"Satyagraha" To Be Launched If Provincial Federation Demands Are Not Fulfilled

CALCUTTA, June 24.

An appeal to the student community of Bengal to organise themselves for starting a province-wide "Satyagraha" movement in the event of the failure of the Bengal Government to concede their demands within a specified period, has been issued from the headquarters of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation.

NINE DEMANDS

The following are the demands. (i) Introduction of free compulsory primary education; (ii) Reduction of 50 per cent University examination fees; (iii) Financial facilities to 50 per cent students of each school and college for prosecuting studies; (iv) Arrangement for free medical examination of every student once in a month, and in case of illness to arrange for free medical treatment; (v) Fifty per cent reduction from the Police Budget and to transfer the amount thus saved to increase the grants of educational institutions; (vi) Provision for the re-examination of students who have been unsuccessful in a particular subject; (vii) To fix a minimum salary of Rs. 100 for schoo. teachers and Rs. 200 for professors, Government to contribute grants for giving effect to the proposal; (viii) Flogging and other forms of punishment to be abolished; (ix) Government recognition of the Students' Federation and others. —United Press.

Working Committee

Use Of Sec. 144 In Madras

Premier Explains—No Case Made Out For Intervention

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE use of Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Government of Madras on certain occasions, it is understood, was the subject discussed by the Congress Working Committee which had a brief sitting at the Birla House this morning. Babu Rajendra Prasad presided.

The Congress President, it is understood, had received certain complaints from Madras regarding the promulgation of Sec. 144 by the Government on certain occasions.

The Working Committee looked into all the complaints carefully.

PREMIER EXPLAINS

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Premier of Madras who attended the Working Committee, it is understood, referred to every case where Section 144 had been applied and dwelt on the circumstances under which the Madras Government had taken that particular action. He referred to the different occasions when communal harmony had been threatened, necessitating the use of Section 144.

CONGRESS CABINET'S DECISION

THE WORKING COMMITTEE WHICH CONSIDERED MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S REPRESENTATION CAREFULLY SEEMS TO HAVE FELT THAT NO CASE HAD BEEN MADE OUT FOR ANY INTERVENTION ON THE PART OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE WITH REGARD TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

DIGBOI STRIKE

The strike situation at Digboi and the Congress position in Surma Valley were also considered by the Working Committee for sometime but no decision was arrived at.

ARREST FOR ABUSIVE SPEECHES

Frontier Government's Communique

PESHAWAR, 24.

A warning that the Deputy Commissioners and the Police are being instructed to arrest persons using abusive language in their speeches on the spot is contained in a Communique issued by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province to-day.

The Government, the Communique states, regret to find that leaders of various creeds and organisations of late have been making violent and objectionable speeches at meeting against members of other parties and also using offensive language in the Press as a result whereof ignorant masses are exploited by these unscrupulous self-seekers whose object is to attain their sordid ends and create a clash of interests between various parties.

The Government hope that the public in general and the leaders in various organisations in particular would kindly co-operate in rooting out this growing evil from the province.—United Press.

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Objection To Proposed Venture At Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 24.

Mr. A. N. Bhandari, District Judge of Delhi, has issued an interim injunction restraining Mr. Gulzabagh Ahmed from publishing a new daily Urdu paper bearing the title "Tej," Delhi, during the pendency of the Civil suit filed by the Daily Tej, Ltd., on the ground that the publication of a newspaper under a title similar to that of the "Tej" amounts to infringement of the copyright and trade name.

The hearing is fixed for July 21 next.—United Press.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO U. P. GOVT.

S. H. Zaheer's Appointment To Appease The Muslims?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 24

Surprise has been sprung in political circles here by appointment of Mr. S. H. Zaheer, Deputy Secretary to the Government (General branch) as Officiating Chief Secretary, U. P. Government, in place of Mr. C. W. Gwynne who has been granted leave.

The appointment of Mr. Zaheer is considerd as the Government's gesture for the appeasement of Muslims. Probably for the first time a Muslim has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government in these provinces. The appointment is understood to be a temporary one. Mr. Panalal will be appointed as Chief Secretary.

Licenses For Firearms In U. P.

NAINI TAL, June 24.

It is understood that the U. P. Government are soon appointing a committee to go into the question of licences for fire-arms.

The Committee will be required to report and recommend to the Government on the question of granting and controlling arms licences.

The Committee may further be required to frame rules for the guidance of district officers for the granting and cancelling of fire-arms licences. The rules may also provide for the cancellation of licences of those persons who are suspected to have taken part, directly or indirectly, in communal riots.—United Press.

VICEROY'S ORISSA PROGRAMME

CUTTACK, June 24.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will visit Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Puri during his tour of Orissa in the third week of next month. He may also visit Berhampore.—A.P.

CHARLIE CHAN

RED JOE DID A THOROUGH JOB! SMASHED NEARLY EVERY BOTTLE IN THE PLACE!
YES...I HAD A LARGE SUPPLY OF MEDICINES —IN CASE A MAN WAS HURT IN THE MINE!
ALL MY CHEMICALS TO TEST ORE FROM THE MINE —ALL MY TECHNICAL BOOKS —EVERYTHING IS GONE!
HAH! CULPRIT EVEN DESTROYS PRIVATE PAPERS WHICH YOU HAVE IN DESK! LOOK! HE TEARS EVERYTHING—LETTERS, POLICIES, STOCKS —EVERYTHING!
YES! HE DOES THOROUGH JOB... VERY THOROUGH JOB!
Alfred Andriola
3-16
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